The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2412. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 18, 1859 PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN.

INTELLIGENCE TWO DAYS LATER

The Allied Army Beyond the Mincio.

PREPARATIONS FOR INVESTING VERONA.

Peschiera Besieged by the Sardinians.

The French Operations in the Adriatic.

Austrians Retiring Before Garibaldi in the Valtelline.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AGREED UPON.

Tranquilizing Assurances from Prussia to France.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE PERUGIA MASSACRE.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Cotton Dull—Breadstuffs Declining—Provisions Heavy.

CONSOLS 93@93 1-4.

FASTNET POINT, C. E., Sunday, July 17.

The steamship *Indian*, from Liverpool, at about noon of the 6th inst., passed this station at 3 P. M. today, and will be due at Quebec at 5 A. M. of Monday.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 11 P. M. of the 5th.

The steamer *City of Washington* was to leave Liverpool, and the *Ariel* to leave Southampton for New-York on the afternoon of the 6th.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The following telegrams show the course of events.

A private dispatch from the French head-quarters, dated the 14, says: "This morning at 7 o'clock, the Emperor quitted Volta in order to cross the Mincio, and established his head-quarters at Valleggio. We are only four leagues from Peschiera, the siege of which was begun two days ago by the Sardinians. Cannons were heard night and day in that direction. The Austrian advanced post is but a short distance from Ville Franca, which is occupied by the corps of Marshal Niel. It is much doubted that the Austrian army will venture to accept a battle in the condition of demoralization and stupor into which they have fallen since our victory at Solferino.

PARIS, Monday, July 4.

It is asserted that French troops, amounting to ten thousand men, have disembarked at Lossino Piccolo an island in the Adriatic, and that the bridge to Cherso, an adjacent island, has been destroyed.

[OFFICIAL.]

VALENCIA, Monday, July 4.

The French army, increased by Prince Napoleon's corps, will operate against Verona, whilst part of the Sardinians begin the siege of Peschiera. The Emperor having sent back the wounded officers without exchange, and having requested an exchange of prisoners, an armistice has arrived with the announcement that the Emperor of Austria will also send back without exchange, the wounded prisoners of the Allies, and that His Majesty is equally desirous for the exchange of others.

[OFFICIAL.]

TURIN, Monday, July 4.

On the 29th ult. the Sardinians more closely invested the exterior fortifications of Peschiera, situated on the right bank of the Mincio. Our army crossed the river on the 30th to invest Peschiera, also on the left bank.

BERNE, Tuesday, July 5.

The Austrians have withdrawn from Bormio. The Piedmontese are advancing towards the Stelvio Pass.

A report was current at Castiglione that the Austrians had entered into Verona.

The *Herald's* Turin correspondent says that 20,000 Spain had been ordered down from Milan to Brescia, and 10,000 from Turin.

There were great complaints of the scarcity of provisions in the villages occupied by the Allies.

ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

On the 4th there was an extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet at Frankfort, where Prussia presented new and further proposals respecting the establishment, extension and command of the corps of observation on the Rhine. Immediately after the sitting, Mr. de Usedom left for Berlin.

Prussia, it is said, has given tranquilizing assurances to the French government.

A Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says that the Prussian proposals were in the hands of Russia and England. The writer says, that by the end of the week the Prussian army will be in full march. Two *corps de armée* will be stationed on the Silesian frontier in case of an unexpected attack on the part of Russia. On the lower and middle Rhine 140,000 Prussians will be stationed. When these preparations are completed Prussia will probably make her proposals to France, and these will unquestionably be refused. The same correspondent gives an outline of the propositions, which include the erection of Venice into a separate Kingdom, with the Archduke MAXIMILIAN as King.

PAPAL STATES.

An inquiry into the late disturbances at Perugia has been ordered.

The official condemnation by the French Government of the article which appeared in the Paris *Siècle*, affirms that respect for the Papacy, form part of the programme which the Emperor is carrying out in Italy. The responsibility of the conflict at Perugia is cast on those who compelled the pontifical Government to make use of armed force for legitimate defence.

The *Moniteur de Rome* publishes a letter of Count Carlo Odrecost to the Junta of Bologna, says that the Government of the King cannot accept the union of the Romagna with Piedmont, but will direct the Italian forces in concert for the purpose of obtaining Italian independence.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 4th, a motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Church Rates System was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, the same evening, Mr. GREGORY inquired whether the British Consul at Rio Janeiro had exercised anything to prevent a certain contract for the sale of slaves in Brazil, by a British Mining Company, from being carried into effect.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that the Company had been informed that they would be liable to penalty if slaves were sold.

Mr. GLADSTONE announced that a Financial Statement would be submitted as soon as the estimates were prepared.

Lord L. PAGET said it was intended during the present session to bring in a bill to carry out the recommendations of the Commissioners for manning the Navy.

Lord PALMERSTON repeated his statement, that no Reform Measure would be introduced at present.

On the 5th, in the Lords, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE gave notice of a resolution approving the neutral attitude assumed by the Government, relying on the continuance of that policy, but at the same time adopting measures for the completion of the National defences.

Lord LYNDHURST strongly advocated vigorous measures of defence, both on sea and land. He thought that a regular military force of one hundred thousand men ought to be maintained and an equal force of disembodied trained militia. He regarded the assertion, that France had no wish to invade England, as undeserving of consideration. England ought to live in perfect independence of French forbearance, relying alone upon the vigor of her people.

Lord GRANVILLE deprecated the introduction of a topic of so delicate a nature. He thought Lord LYNDHURST's remarks were calculated to annoy and irritate the French. He spoke, however, as did other members, in favor of strengthening military and naval defences.

In the Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to Mr. BAZLEY, said the attention of the Government had been called to the contract to carry mails between Galway and the United States, but had not yet considered whether it would be advisable, in the interest of the public, that the said contract should, under certain conditions, be cancelled; he intended, however, to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the whole system of contracts.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in London by a banquet at St. James' Hall. Gen. R. B. CAMPBELL, United States Consul at London, presided. Among the guests were *Messrs.* DALLAS, JOHN BRIGHT, M. P., CYRUS W. FIELD and others. The usual toasts were given and responded to with much enthusiasm. Mr. DALLAS, in a speech, compared the present position of Italy to that of the United States in 1776, in its wish for independence, and, without entering into the merits of the war, expressed a warm sympathy with the spirit of the national independence, let it exist where it may, and concluded by proposing a sentiment to that effect. The chairman in proposing a toast of non-intervention, the true policy of a free Government, coupled with it in eulogistic terms the name of Mr. Bright. That gentleman responded in a characteristic speech, in which he gave his strongest assent to the toast and reiterated his admiration for American principles.

Sundry other speeches were made, and all passed off well.

CHARLES VILLIERS has been appointed President of the Poor Law Board, with a seat in the Cabinet *vice* MILNER GIBSON who accepted the post declined by Mr. CORBEN.

The London *Advertiser* gave currency to a rumor that Mr. CORBEN is likely to be offered the Governor-Generalship of Canada.

It is stated that Mr. DISRAELI was offered a Baronetcy on his retirement from office. He declined.

Mr. MUSE, British Consul at New-Orleans, sued for and obtained a divorce from his wife in London.

A deputation from the Atlantic Steamship Company (Galway line) had waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to urge sundry improvements at Galway harbor.

It was announced that the Atlantic Telegraph Company obtain the cooperation of ROBERT STEPHENSON, Professors WHEATSTONE and THOMPSON, who, with Mr. VARLEY, consulting electrician of the Company, and other scientific individuals, will form a committee to investigate and advise as to the construction of the next cable.

Mr. SAWARD, Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, publishes letters contradictory of the absurd rumor that the cable had never been in perfect operation. He shows that there were actually transmitted a total of three hundred and sixty-six messages or thirty-nine hundred and forty words.

FRANCE.

It is again currently reported in well-informed quarters that the Emperor intended to return to Paris in the middle of July.

The vintage is expected to be superior in quality but not abundant.

The harvest in Algeria was completed.

Flour was dull and nominal in Paris. Wheat had declined 50 cents on the week.

The *corps d'armée* of PELISSIER, to observe the frontiers of the Rhine, was to be completed and established in cantonments by the 13th of July. It consists of 160,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry, and 400 cannon

The Bourse was buyant and the Three Per Cents advanced.

AUSTRIA.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says there was something unusual going on between France, Russia, and Turkey.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT dull; holders were demanding an advance, which buyers refused to accede to. SUGAR firm. COFFEE dull, with a decline of 1s. on Ceylon. TEA also dull. RICE firm. TALLOW inactive and prices weak. LINSEED OIL, 29s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Tuesday the 5th, at 93¼@93⅜ for account.

American securities unchanged in price, and inactive.

LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 6th, 11 A. M.

Consols are at 93@93¼, for both money and account.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

All descriptions of BREADSTUFFS had declined slightly. The weather had been favorable for the crops. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull, and freely offered at a slight decline on all qualities; American was quoted 10s.@12s. 6d. WHEAT very dull, and declined 2d.; Western Red is quoted at 8s.@9s. 4d.; do. White, 9s.@10s.; Southern White, 10s.@11s. 6d. CORN dull; Yellow and Mixed are freely offered, nominally at 3s. 10d.@4s. 3d.; White, 1s.@7s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF dull at nominal quotations. MESS PORK heavy, with but little inquiry. BACON dull and declined 2s. LARD dull. TALLOW unchanged in price, business moderate.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 38s.@39s. ROSIN steady; Common 2s. 9d.@3s. 11d. SUGAR quiet, pending the contemplated change in duties. COFFEE firm. RICE dull. ASHES—Pots dull at 26s.@27s.; Pearls dull.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for the three days ending with the 5th inst., were 19,000 bales, of which 2,000 were on speculation and for export. The market closed dull *but steady at the following quotations; middling Orleans*, 7 3-16d., middling Uplands, 6¾ d.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. All kinds of goods were slightly higher, the market was active and stocks low.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday noon.

Cotton firm and in improved demand this morning.

The Battle of Solferino—The Narrative of an English Letter Writer.

Correspondence of the London Times.

CAVRIANA, Saturday, June 25—4 A. M.

Another name has been added to the number of those places in this little hilly triangle which have been illustrated in the military history of Italy by a battle. Solferino—a name yesterday unknown to all but antiquaries and local curiosity hunters—has to-day a historical signification. It represents one of the greatest battles of modern days. It was the first meeting, in full force, of the two great armies which are fighting for the fate of Italy. In all the battles and engagements hitherto fought each side had only part of its forces on the field, or, at any rate, engaged; yesterday, both brought up what they could. It was, then, the first occasion to judge of their respective power and ability. Both Emperors were at the heads of their armies, surrounded by all their most experienced advisers.

What the immediate result of this gigantic duel was you will know long before this letter reaches you—what its real influence will be on the warfare we cannot yet judge for ourselves. Except in those few cases where an army is completely broken up by defeat, the result of the greatest battle becomes only clear some time after. Although a great and decisive victory, the battle of Solferino does not belong to those of the former class. The Austrians were beaten—driven from position to position—but whether they are able or not to make another stand in the open field we have as yet to learn.

There is some element in the Austrian councils of war which we don't understand, but which gives to their operations in this second phase of the campaign just as uncertain and vacillating a character as they possessed in the first part of it. On Monday they are in full retreat over the Mincio, and on Thursday they are back again with all their forces, have taken up their position, fortified it, and are waiting to receive us. It may have been a feint for aught we know, but it is rather too much to suppose of the credulity of his adversary to be taken in by an attempt to play at hide and seek with an army estimated at 150,000 or 200,000 men. Although, therefore, everything rather indicated that the Austrians intended to withdraw behind the Mincio, not accepting a battle on this side of it, but preparing to defend the passage of it with all their forces, the advance was as careful as if every moment they had expected to meet the enemy. From point to point the different corps were pushed forward, one taking the place of the other, and feeling to the right and left for the enemy.

When the Chiese was crossed, and the allied armies approached the ground where, if anywhere, the enemy had to make his stand, their attitude became quite that of an army advancing to the battle-field. Each body took up the position which it was to occupy in the battle. You could see this plainly if you went along the line occupied by the Allies the day before the battle, as during the whole advance the left somewhat overlapped the right, while on the extreme right itself was a detached corps far enough to the rear to protect that flank, and yet close enough to enter into line in the hour of battle.

The day before the battle the position extended from the shores of the Lago di Garda at Desenzano all along the western edge of the hilly country from Lonato down to Castiglione, and, bending back towards Carpenedolo, touched there the Chiese; the Emperor himself, with the Guards as a reserve, at Montechiaro, and the King, with his Staff, at Lonato.

The reconnaissance, as you will remember, was sent that day in the direction of Solferino, and fell in with some Austrian posts; this proved that the place was occupied, but gave no key as to whether it was only a detachment left to observe the advance of the Allies, or whether it was the *avant garde* of the Austrian army. It looked very suspicious. There was that kind of silence all about the neighborhood which you remark almost always under similar circumstances, the only sign of life and movement being clouds of dust in the direction of the Mincio passage towards Goito and Mantua. In the afternoon Mr. GODDARD was to have made another ascent on a larger scale with his balloon from one of the high hills which rise close behind Castiglione. I had to go away before the ascent took place, so I cannot tell whether it came off, or whether it threw any additional light on the position of the enemy. At any rate, there was no stir in the evening at Montechiaro, where the Guards remained still encamped, and the Emperor himself had his head-quarters.

Yesterday morning, at 5, the sound of cannon showed that at last the enemy had turned at bay; it was a strong reconnaissance which had pushed forward and made him show his teeth. Before an hour had passed the Emperor was at Castiglione and the Guards on their way there. Before another hour had passed the dispositions had been made for the attack. Whether these dispositions were made on the inspiration of the moment, suggested by the position of the enemy, or whether His Majesty knew before that the Austrians had taken up their position, and were ready to dispute the passage of the Mincio, I cannot presume to say, but there is no doubt that the whole had the appearance of a plan formed on the spot, and the orders were given out at the last moment.

Before I speak of these dispositions, I will attempt to give you an idea of the position of the Austrians. The Mincio, coming out of the Lago di Garda, runs due south, while the direction of the hills on both banks runs at right angles almost towards it. Those on the right bank, with which alone we have to deal, here come down from the northwest, in a southerly direction as far as Castiglione, and then, making a bend, strike the Mincio in a southeasterly direction. The hilly country forms thus a tolerably regular parallelogram from northeast to southwest, the four angles of which are Lonato, Peschiera, Volta and Castiglione. This parallelogram of hills is about twelve miles in length and nine miles in width, and is divided almost in its middle by a little stream, which runs into the Mincio. The hills rise gently from the shores of the lake, and attain their highest elevation about the source of this stream, falling off again towards the Mincio. This is just about the centre of the parallelogram, at Rondoletto and Pozzolengo on the left, and at Solferino, Monte Oliveto, and Cavriana on the right bank of the stream. These points were chosen by the Austrians as the pivot of their line. Their line itself extended from Peschiera, on which they leant their extreme right, through this pivot, down into the plain of the Mincio, intersecting the great road to Goito. The whole line was not less than 12 miles in length. Cavriana was the centre of it, which the Emperor of Austria had chosen for his head-quarters, while Solferino was the key of the whole position. This order of battle protected all the approaches to the Mincio, but it was just the necessity which was felt to protect all the roads leading to the Mincio which caused this long extension, and became thus an element of weakness in the whole position; and this length of line and corresponding weakness increased the more the Mincio was approached, for the road to Goito, which is the principal passage, goes off from Castiglione at a considerable angle to the southeast.

This weakness was recognized, and the dispositions taken accordingly. Instead of taking the position in front, where it is of formidable strength, the whole weight of the attack was thrown on the wings, with the view of breaking through the line, if possible, and gaining one of the Mincio passages, or, at any rate, forcing the enemy out of the strong position in the hills.

Accordingly the Fourth Corps, that commanded by Gen. (now Marshal) NIEL, reinforced by part of the reserve and artillery, received orders to act in the plain towards Goito. The First Corps of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS was to proceed by the road which runs from Castiglione along the base of the hills, near the little village of Groie, up to Solferino. One division of the Second Corps, that of the Duke DE MAGENTA, was to take this village from the hill road in front, while the other was to take it quite in the rear by San Cassiano. The Third Corps, that of Marshal CANROBERT, did not enter in line, but was bent back in the direction of Castel Ongino, while the Sardinian army was to execute on the left wing a flank movement corresponding to that on the right, trying to break through the line between Peschiera and Pozzolengo, and get to one of the Mincio passages which exist in that direction. The Guards remained as a reserve, under the personal direction of the Emperor, who took the command of the movement.

Although the hilly nature of the country is favorable enough for observation, the line was too extended to overlook the whole, while the simultaneous character of the movements made it impossible to follow details on every point. I must confine myself, therefore, only to the main features, as far as I saw them myself, or have had time as yet to ascertain them. The attack began almost simultaneously on the right and in the centre, for while the fire of musketry and the advance of columns on Solferino indicated that the battle had begun in the centre, the Piedmontese guns were heard to the left, and the artillery of Gen. NIEL to the right, in the direction of San Vigilio and Medole.

The hill around which the village of Solferino is built is the most prominent object all along this country. It is of a conical shape, and has at its summit a high, square tower, called the "Spia (Spy) d'Italia," for from the top of it you can overlook the plain of Upper Italy from the Alps to the Po. This hill is detached from the rest of the range, and throws out three plateaux—one in the direction of the lake, another towards the plain, and a third towards Cavriana. It forms thus, as it were, a high castle with three bastions, and all the roads leading towards it run in the openings between the plateaux. All the sides, with the exception of that toward the plain, are very precipitous, and the roads run down at so steep an incline that they are called the Scale di Solferino. Toward the plain, the approaches rise by a gradual incline until they reach the first houses; thence they assume the same precipitous character which the others have. *It was this side which was chosen as the point of attack.* The Austrians had prepared for this, and were ready to receive their adversaries. Both sides of the road up to the village itself are covered with vineyards; into these they had thrown masses of infantry, *taking advantage of the nature of the ground to give* them shelter and free scope for their rifles. As for artillery, they not only had some on the road, but on the different elevated points to the right and left, which abound in the higher parts of the road toward the village. The fight began almost in the plain just where the road coming from Castiglione bends to ascend the village, and crosses the road from the latter to the main road of Goito. Two divisions of the First Corps (FORAY's and BAZAINE's) had orders to drive the enemy from this position, while one division of the Second Corps was to take the village in the rear by San Cassiano. The enemy's skirmishers being driven back, the two divisions of the First Corps advanced, and, after a sharp fusillade, succeeded in driving him back towards the village. But it was only at the village that the real fight began. The entrance to it had been barricaded, and the high garden walls which extend to the right and left were loopholed for musketry, while on the spur which lies to the right of the road, as you ascend, a battery was sending down a shower of grape. This entrance became the scene of a most desperate fight, but was at last forced, and then began one of those street fights which seem to become a characteristic of this campaign; every house had been loopholed, and was occupied by the enemy. As there are no gates in the rear of the court-yards of these houses, the defenders in each were obliged to fight to the last or else surrender. Twice the first division of the First Corps had succeeded in penetrating to the church, the inclosure wall of which is just at the foot of the great tower and the top of the hill, and twice it had to retire before the reserves which the enemy brought up. The fight had lasted for more than two hours, and the strength of the soldiers began to fail. At this moment, which was about 8 o'clock, the Voltigeurs and the Chasseurs of the Guard received orders to relieve them. At the same time the Division of the Second Corps, with the Turcos or Chasseurs-Indigènes, pushed home its attack from San Cassiano, while the other division of the First Corps had attained the heights to the left of the road. In less than half an hour the enemy was driven out of his stronghold, and had to retire, leaving twelve guns behind. He retired in the direction of Cavriana, but only after he had been looking down from Solferino towards Cavriana, there is a mass of hills before you, which I can compare to nothing but to the ruins of a number of colossal Roman camps formed by nature, and half obliterated by age. If in one succession of ascents and descents, the best description of which I heard from a soldier, who, describing the battle on the night, said, '*C'était une chasse à l'écureuil.*'

After the taking of Solferino the engagement assumed really the shape of a battle, where tactics came into play. The taking of the village was more due to bravery than science. Battles have often been compared to a game of chess; well I never was so struck by the truth of this comparison as yesterday, during the advance from Solferino to Cavriana—now one body after another was moved forward, and the enemy forced back by degrees. It was in this fight that the immense superiority of the new French rifled cannon showed itself. The lightness of the pieces is such that they could be brought up hills so steep that even infantry had no small difficulty in scaling them. Still the range of them and their precision are almost incredible. You could see the shells bursting among the guns and infantry of the enemy, while the shells fired from his guns at the highest elevation were falling short or bursting in the air. The attack on this succession of positions was made from the plain at the same time as from the heights, the object of both being to gain the heights of Cavriana, the centre of the Austrian position. While one column advanced by the road which leads along the base of the hills to Cavriana, the main body followed the *chasse à l'écureuil* over hill and dale in a regular steeple-chase towards the tower of Cavriana. While the attack, in what was now the centre, took this shape, the attack of the Fourth Corps in the plain to the right had likewise developed itself. For a short distance from Castiglione the country to the right and left of the road is full of vineyards and mulberry trees, not very closely planted, but sufficient to be an obstacle to the movements of artillery and cavalry. After two miles or so, however, the trees recede on both sides, and an almost naked plain, partly grass, partly planted with corn, stretches out almost from the foot of the hills across the main road to the neighborhood of Medole. This plain, which extends as far as Cavriana, Guidizzolo, and Ceresole, became the scene of a most animated artillery and cavalry engagement, which was very effective, as seen with a good glass from the heights. The infantry took part in it only to the extreme right, towards Medole and Ceresole, occupying the vineyards which lie at the entrance of the plain, and from which the infantry of the enemy had been before driven out. *As soon as General* NIEL was able to debouch into the plain from the right the day was gained, for such was the superiority of the French artillery, that the Austrian artillerymen, who, it must be acknowledged, fought their adversaries with great bravery, were obliged to yield. This was in the afternoon, about 4 o'clock. The centre had come to the hills about Cavriana, and while one column scaled the steep ridge under which the road runs, another was sent on the road into the village. From the rapidity with which these columns advanced, you could see that the Austrians had given up the idea of resisting any longer in this position, and were now only anxious to make good their retreat. The position of Cavriana, which is almost as formidable as that of Solferino, was only held until the other troops could be withdrawn, and was ultimately taken with little loss. In the plain the Austrian artillery executed a very good retreat *en echelon*, while the cavalry was sent forward to arrest somewhat the progress of the Allies. On this occasion there were a couple of brilliant charges executed by the Chasseurs d'Afrique, but this did not prevent the enemy from keeping the road to Goito. By 5 o'clock almost everything was over on the right wing and the centre. The end was precipitated by a smart shower, which began to fall about this time.

What happened on the left I must reserve for another letter, as I could not overlook that part of the field, and have had as yet no time to hear the details and see the field of battle. But when the battle ended on the right a smart cannonade began on the left, which must have been either a renewal of the attack in order to gain the passage of Ponte di Monzambano, or else it was an attack on a part of the Austrian army retiring towards Peschiera. Some of the guns must have been fired from this latter place, for, to judge by the sound, they were large position guns.

The result of the day is, driving the Austrians from the position which they had themselves chosen and fortified in every way, so as to make it almost impregnable. It was the strongest proof of superiority which could be given. From the extent of the position, and the force in which they appeared, in all they must have been very nearly 200,000 men strong, and, if the prisoners are to be credited, they brought up all their reserves from Mantua by railway during the battle. These 200,000 were in one of the most formidable positions that can be conceived, had the ground carefully prepared for defence, and were driven by about 140,000 or 150,000 men from these positions, leaving 15 guns, besides a number of ammunition wagons, and several thousand prisoners. If the defeat did not become much greater it was from the Austrians thinking of a timely retreat. As soon as Solferino was lost, it was evidently a losing battle that they were fighting. They were thinking all the time of their retreat, and held the ground only sufficiently not to expose themselves to worse evils. So close to the Mincio it would have been an act of desperation to attempt to hold their position, with the risk of being pushed back on the river, or else of being cut off from it.

There can be no misinterpreting the thing, as at Magenta, that only part of the troops were present, or that they were fatigued; it was as fair a trial of respective strength and skill for them as they could desire, for all disadvantages in numbers as well as position were entirely on the side of their adversaries. Whether after this trial they will still think of accepting another battle on this side of the Mincio, or whether they will be satisfied with defending the river line, remains to be seen.

The losses on both sides were, of course, considerable, especially in and about Solferino, which looked like a human butchery after the fight. At this point alone I saw lying about more than 1,500 dead, besides a large mass of wounded. In dead the French did not lose very much, but the number of wounded can not be less than 3,000 to 4,000, only a small proportion, however, severely wounded among them. What the Austrian loss was it is not possible to judge, for they took away, as long as they could, both dead and wounded, having made a requisition for 2,000 carts in the villages on the Mincio.

General NIEL, who commanded the right flanking column, and whose skilful management of the artillery contributed considerably to the success of the day, has been raised to the rank of Maréchal de France.

As soon as the battle was over, orders came to transfer the head-quarters to Cavriana, and last night the Emperor occupied the very room which his antagonist had had prepared for himself. *Even the dinner was found all prepared and waiting for the victor.*

The Mishaps of the Austrian Army.

From the London Times, July 4.

"It is not always," says Madame DE SAVIGNE "the same man who warms the oven and who eats the bread." FRANCIS JOSEPH, of Austria, may ponder this most when he reads with what relish NAPOLEON III. hungry and victorious, devoured the dinner which had been prepared for FRANCIS JOSEPH at Solferino. This little incident, however, is only a type of greater things. FRANCIS JOSEPH has been throughout this Italian policy only oven-warmer to his French Imperial brother. If he had been a man of his age and time, he would never have allowed LOUIS NAPOLEON to play before the world the audacious part of a liberator of oppressed nationalities. But he has been fixed in a fossil system, and he has petrified into a part of the mass. As he prepared the way in Piedmont and Lombardy, and at Ancona, and even in Rome, for others whose only excuse for coming after him was that he and his had been there before, so it appears likely to happen that Peschiera and Verona, Mantua and Legnano, have been fortified, strengthened, stored, and armed, *only to be garrisoned by* Frenchmen, and ultimately, as we must in courtesy *to recorded promises believe*, to be occupied by Italians. Already "the whole French army has passed the Mincio," already "the Sardinians have invested Peschiera," already NAPOLEON, aided by his reinforcement of 35,000 men, has approached Verona and watches Mantua, already the whole Austrian army has, "for strategic reasons"—which, pushed to their logical consequences, may some day perhaps require the abandonment of Vienna, or even Prague—retired from the banks of the Mincio. Already the French have carefully and cautiously followed them, unmolested; and the Austrian, still "confident in resistance, although no longer confident of victory, is probably, untaught and unteachable, again fixing some definite hour of some definite day whereon he will make all his arrangements for another pitched battle.

This battle of Solferino illustrates upon a great scale the character of the two antagonists. Its phases and its feats are all recorded. Its indelible picture is graven upon all our minds. Aided by the experience of correspondents in either camp—those heralds of armed and peaceful mission—we have followed the Austrian Emperor to and from the fight, and the French Emperor throughout his advance. We have twice seen the field from the "Spy of Italy," and have surveyed it alternately through French and Austrian glasses. Today the battle of Solferino takes its place in history in the shape in which it will be known for evermore. It was a great and sanguinary battle, fiercely contested by nearly 400,000 men from sunrise to sunset of a Summer day; and it was a battle in which the Austrians were defeated, but not broken, by an enemy inferior in numbers but superior in intelligence and arms. While the mind of Europe is yet excited by the details of this mighty carnage, and is growing familiar with the events of the battle, it is time for us to point the moral of the catastrophe. Why did the Austrians lose this great battle? Why have they lost every battle that has been fought in this war? It is not that they are less brave than the French. In this very engagement, according to the official accounts of each army, the Austrians killed and wounded 12,000 Frenchmen, with a loss to themselves of but 8,000 killed and wounded. There could have been no fight when the numbers stand thus at the end of the day. Nor are the Austrians inferior as marksmen. Their Rifemen hit 720 French officers, whereof 120 were shot dead, while the French succeeded in killing and wounding only 230 of the Austrian officers. They certainly are not inferior to French in discipline. Their *sang froide* is magnificent, and they retreat invariably with a bold, steady front, to the foe. Why is it, then, that they who can lose so valiantly can never win? Because, unfortunately for them, present knowledge is present power, and their knowledge is not of the present, but of the past. They are a stagnating respectability. They are governed and directed by old rules, old men, and old routine. They have an enemy who does not care a sou-mas for antiquity, and is not above taking the most irregular methods to win a victory. The Emperor of Austria makes up his mind to do a remarkably fine piece of Louis Quatorze strategy. He executes an elaborate piece of old-fashioned deception, crossing the Mincio with his whole force, and incarcerating it with his two hundred thousand men, and firing the contemplated surprise of the enemy at 9 o'clock in the morning. The Emperor of the French, representing the juvenile irregular school, in the most ungentlemanlike manner refuses to be surprised. Having recourse to a new-fangled expedient which no trustworthy veteran who can count his seventy years would condescend to use, he casts a cannon up in a balloon; and, at the expense of a few yards of silk and a few square feet of gas, is told the exact position of all those masses which are drawn up so scientifically out of his sight with the intention of surprising him at the considerable, leisurely hour of 9 A. M. The man of his time—the clever, active, shrewd, nothing-contenting adventurer of the nineteenth century, by dint of this small contrivance, becomes master of the position. He knows what is going to happen and where his enemy is, and how many he is; and while the heavy, self-complacent Austrian, is chuckling at the formal surprise that is to come off at 9 A. M., he attacks at daybreak, chooses his own time and point of attack, and remains master of the field. So, again, the Austrian, coming by very respectable means, in no respect baffled by any inventiveness or breach of precedent, into possession of a due horse of sharpshooters, deals tremendous disaster against the French. The French opposed artificial to the Austrian natural advantage, but not so as to equalize the two armies in the rifle. There was another point, however, in which the two nations were equal. The mountaineers do not use cannon in their Sunday games. Here France went ahead, and Austria marched on pegs. The consequences have been obvious enough. The battle of Solferino has been won by the superiority of the French artillery. The shells from the French rifled cannon fell at distances whence the old guns could not reply. Every reader can work out the result. The enemy's artillery was silenced before it could come within effective distance. Man's brows and flesh are to-day as they were a thousand years ago, but machinery is not thus immutable. Mere "pluck" and courage, and standing still in squares, and coming forward in lines, is of no use if there is an engine two miles off which will mow down your lines and reap a death-harvest in your squares before you can reach your living enemy. All that is left in such a case to a gentlemen of the old school is to die with dignity and constancy, scorning, if he should so please, with his last breath, the foe that snaks victory by such plebian and irregular means.

We follow with an interest much more intimate and earnest than could be excited by a sympathy for any mere principle the tactics and the defeats of these Austrian armies. It is vain to disguise from ourselves the fact that what they are we are. The solidity, the bravery, the old-fashioned routine, all of which yield so sullenly before the science and intelligence of an army led and organized by men in their active vigor, are like our own solidity, our own bravery, and our own routine. So far as we are in advance of this Austrian army, which loses town after town and district after district, and has the secret of suffering the most irreproachable defeats, is due not to our dear old reverend doting Horse Guards system.

"——*Quæ res omnes timidè pelidoque ministrat;*

"*Dilator, spe longus, iners, avidusque futuri;*

"*Dilatis, quærisque, laudator temporis acti;*"

but to the House of Commons, the press and the people. How calmly would the representatives of this good old system have laughed down the idea of reconnoitering by balloons! How complete, but a short time since, was their contempt for the Minié rifle! How zealously were they driven into an attempt to improve the immovable old fieldpieces—declaring with a sneer to every one who would listen that they went into this nonsense only to gratify the gaping vulgar, and that weapons such as those which were whisked up to the heights of Solferino, and which ploughed up the reserves in the valleys below, were the mere toys of civilians and amateurs, and unworthy of the notice of veteran soldiers. Yet upon the very first collision of armies Victory declared herself for the best arms. The Minié rifle proved India to England, the rifled cannon won Montebello and Magenta for the French; and to the same arm, combined with that much ridiculed balloon reconnaissance, the French owe it that Solferino was a French victory, and that NAPOLEON III. is now before Verona. The lesson to us is all-important. If we would hold our position among first-rate Powers, and would dwell in peaceful homes, we must have men at our Horse Guards who are not too conceited or too old to advance with the age in which they live.

GYMNASTIC DRILL OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

The distribution of the prizes at the military gymnastic school at Joinville le Pont has revealed at the same time to the public the existence of such an establishment, and the end and aim for which it has been created. The solemnity was witnessed by the Minister of War, and all the highest officers of the French army. The candidates for distinction are all officers or subalterns, having already served, and the object of competition is the diploma of "Master," or rather the degree of "Bachelor of Agility," which is conferred upon the most dexterous in manly sports, with a view of securing the appointment of gymnastic master in one or other of the regiments of the French army. The institution of Joinville confines itself entirely to the instruction of gymnastics, and other bodily exercises, whether imparting strength, skill or grace, according to the system here adopted. We are surprised that every soldier in the French service is not an Admirable Crichton. The perfection of the Zouaves no longer astonishes, and we cannot wonder at the ultimate inferiority of the British soldier, from whom such instruction as imparted at Joinville is wholly withheld, and who consequently knows only how to present himself before the enemy, and hangs back with awkward bashfulness when ushered suddenly into the company of friends. Here we have grown up, bronzed and bearded men, warriors who have stormed the heights of Alma, and rushed on Malakoff, competing together for an "accessit" in fencing, boxing, single stick, and even dancing! Music, likewise, is not neglected, and if the French soldier so wills it, he may become not only a Turenne, a Desaix, or a Pichegru, but a Tamberlik, a Duprez, or a Sims Reeves all at the *same time*. The spectacle at Joinville was a most astonishing one, not by any means entitled to contempt, only to wonder, so unlike was it to the British *idea of a military education*. The men danced upon ropes, ran along ropes, rebounding like elastic balls *from one rope to another*, running up ladders of enormous height, then bounding to the earth with the agility of squirrels. But the crowning and most exciting portion of the whole was the mock attack of the redoubt, at which the men placed outside the broad fosse arrive with the battle-axe and gun slung across the shoulder. The trumpet sounds the assault, and in two minutes' time the redoubt is entered, and a volley fired from the interior, in spite of the great height of the walls, and the resistance opposed from within. This new system of training should be examined, as it may teach the secret of that self-endurance which has enabled the Zouaves to usurp the reputation of the whole French army. Agility, presence of mind, promptitude of hand and eye, are more cultivated than strength or discipline.—*Letter from Paris.*

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Death of Rufus Choate.

PRELIMINARY MEETING OF THE BOSTON BAR.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 16.

A preliminary meeting of the members of the Suffolk Bar was held this morning, for making arrangements in reference to the death of Mr. CHOATE. A committee of thirteen was appointed to designate an appropriate action for a proper observance of their loss, as follows: Messrs. C. P. Curtis, Charles G. Loring, Sidney Bartlett, S. R. Curtis, Caleb Cushing, Ed. D. Sohier, B. F. Hallett, George Lunt, P. W. Chandler, Richard H. Dana, Jr., Charles L. Woodbury, H. P. Durant and Henry C. Hutchins. Remarks were made by the Hon. SIDNEY BARTLETT, CALEB CUSHING, B. F. HALLETT and C. P. CURTIS, and then the meeting adjourned to Tuesday next.

The Weather at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 16.

We were visited with a slight rain-storm last night. The thermometer during the week has ranged from 90 to 100 degrees in the shade.

Arrival of the Salt Lake Mail.

St. Louis, Saturday, July 16.

The Salt Lake mail has arrived here, with dates to the 23d ultimo, but the news is unimportant.

Indian Troubles in New-Mexico.

St. Louis, Saturday, July 16.

The New-Mexican mail, with Santa Fé dates of the 27th ult., reached Independence this morning. Large numbers of the Camanche and Kaw Indians were at Walnut, and the latter were endeavoring to form an alliance with the former, for the purpose of punishing the people of Council Grove for hanging two of their tribe a short time ago. The two companies of troops at the crossing of the Arkansas were not sufficient to hold the Indians in check, should they become hostile.

The Storm in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 16.

The storm last evening did some damage in the outskirts of the city, filling cellars, &c.

Sailing of the North American.

QUEBEC, Saturday, July 16—11 A. M.

The steamer *North American* sailed at 10 A. M. for Liverpool with 69 passengers.

Weather at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 16.

After several days of excessively hot weather the mercury ranging between 95 and 100° in the shade

Gymnastic Drill of the French Army.

The distribution of the prizes at the military gymnastic school at Joinville le Pont has revealed at the same time to the public the existence of such an establishment, and the end and aim for which it has been created. The solemnity was witnessed by the Minister of War, and all the highest officers

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT FARMERS' ARMCHAIRS.

Mr. Parker's Letter to the Convention—Its Resolutions Reiterated.

The Letter addressed by the Hon. THEODORE PARKER to the members of the Twenty-eighth Congressional Society of Boston, briefly announced among the items of personal gossip a few days since, has been published in a pamphlet volume of 176 pages, by RUSSELL LEDIARCH, jr., Boston. The letter is in the form of a reply to the letter of communication addressed to Mr. PARKER after the adoption of the resolutions, which we published at the time. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the extension of slavery into any State, and that we will use all honorable means to prevent the admission of any more slave States into the Union.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and to the passage of the Nebraska bill, or any other bill which shall have the effect to open any more territory to the curse of slavery.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law, and that we will use all honorable means to prevent the execution of that law within the limits of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the Dred Scott decision, and to the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States recognizes property in man.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a slave State, and that we will use all honorable means to prevent the admission of Kansas as a slave State.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the Democratic party, because it has become the party of the slave power, and has ceased to be the party of Jefferson and Jackson.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the Whig party, because it has become the party of the Northern allies of the slave power, and has ceased to be the party of Webster and Adams.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the Know Nothing party, because it has become the party of the Northern allies of the slave power, and has ceased to be the party of Washington and Franklin

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 18, 1859.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

For Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P. M.
Harlem and West Way Mail.....3½ P. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
North and South-western Mails.....8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Mail for Boston by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Arabia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Wednesday, July 20, at 10 A. M.

The Times for California.

Containing the TIMES' map of the seat of war, with the Editorial Correspondence, descriptive of the great battle of Solferino, and the usual digest of news for the Pacific coast, will be issued on Wednesday next, in ample time for the steamer which leaves at 2 P. M. of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw-steamship *Indian*, from Liverpool, July 6, arrived at Quebec last evening. Her advices, which are two days later, are not of decisive import. The Emperor crossed the Mincio on the 8th inst., fixing his head-quarters at Valleggio, while Villafranca was occupied by the corps of Marshal Niel. The outposts of the enemy were quite close to those of the Allies. The junction of the corps of Prince NAPOLEON with the main body having been effected, it was the design of the Emperor to advance upon and lay siege to Verona, before the Austrians had recovered from the stupefaction and disarrangement caused by their late defeat. In the meantime a reciprocal dismissal of captured officers had taken place between the hostile armies; and a project for an exchange of prisoners, suggested by NAPOLEON, had been eagerly accepted by FRANCIS JOSEPH. The Sardinians, after investing and cannonading Peschiera actively upon the west side, crossed the Mincio on the 4th to complete their lines to the east. Garibaldi was driving the Austrians before him in the Valtelline; and was expected to regain immediate possession of the pass of the Stelvio. A large body of French troops had been disembarked on the island of Lussino Piccolo, in the Gulf of Quarnero, and immediately destroyed the bridge connecting with the more important island of Cherso. The object of this movement is not disclosed. It was rumored that the Austrians had already withdrawn their army inside the walls of Verona. From Prussia, we learn that further steps towards the establishment of an army of observation on the Rhine had been taken, but, at the same time, it was reported that France had received tranquillizing assurances from the Prussian Government. From Rome, we learn that the massacre of Perugia was to be inquired into immediately. An abstract of the proceedings of the British Parliament will be found in our telegraphic summary of news. Dullness was the prevailing feature in the Liverpool Cotton market. Breadstuffs were declining, and Provisions heavy. Consols were quoted at 93@93¾.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 13th inst. have been received at New-Orleans, by the arrival of the *Tennessee* at that port. It is announced that the project for a treaty between the United States and Mexico, negotiated by Minister MCLANE with the Juarez Government, had been put on board the United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*. A decree had been issued by JUAREZ, again confiscating the Church property.

We have later California advices by the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis from San Francisco on the 24th ult. Business is reported to be extremely dull, owing to the non-arrival of vessels expected from the Atlantic Coast. Rich discoveries of gold had been made in Humboldt County. The Locomptonite Democrats had nominated MILTON S. LATHAM for Governor, and J. C. DOWNEY for Lieutenant-Governor. For Congress in the Northern District, they had nominated JOHN C. BUNCH. The Southern District nomination had not yet been made.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention, after a somewhat lengthy discussion, has decided upon fixing, as the Northern boundary of the State, the original Nebraska line.

It is stated in a private letter from the Kansas gold mines, that from three to five thousand claims are being profitably worked, employing about ten thousand men, and that from thirty to forty thousand dollars' worth of gold is obtained daily.

The Washington *Star* denies the report that sixty or seventy cargoes of African negroes have been landed in the United States since the successful voyage of the *Wanderer*. It adds, however, that the parties in the South, interested in the revival of the trade, are doing their best to embarrass the action of the Government officers charged with the duty of guarding the coasts.

Attorney-General BLACK, at the request of the President, has rendered an opinion in reference to the rights of naturalized citizens, in which he maintains that the general right of expatriation is incontestible, and that, in regard to the protection of our citizens in their rights, at home and abroad, we have no law which makes any difference whatever between them.

In the State Department at Washington, a division has been made between the Bureaus of Pardons and Passports. Passports are passing from the Department at the rate of thirty per day.

The Post-office Department announces, in reply to the application of a gentleman in Princeton, N. J., that a letter deposited in a Post-office on Saturday, and indorsed "To lie over on the Sabbath," may be delayed until Monday—provided the Postmaster at the distributing station does not overlook the indorsement.

An important decision, affecting the rights of colored people in Ohio, was delivered last week in the Court of Common Pleas at Cleveland, by Judge FOOTE. The case in point was that of a colored tailor, named FREEMAN H. MORRIS, whose vote was refused at a recent election. Judge FOOTE rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff, declaring the "Black Law" of the State unconstitutional, on the ground that under the old Constitution of the State, all persons having more than half white blood were declared to be legally white. The new Constitution merely mentions "white persons," without particular definition. The plaintiff, MORRIS, has but one-fourth negro blood in his veins.

The members of the Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, lately in session at Troy, visited Saratoga in a body, on Saturday. They numbered nearly five hundred persons, representing all portions of the Union. After seeing the sights at the Springs, the company sat down to dinner at Congress Hall, where sentiments were proposed and speeches made.

M. BLONDIN, last week, performed the feat of trundling a wheelbarrow over a tight-rope across Niagara River. An immense concourse of people assembled to witness the scene. BLONDIN varied the exercises by walking backwards over the rope before the wheelbarrow performance.

A meeting of the New-York Bar was held on Saturday, to take suitable notice of the death of Mr. CHOATE. Owing to the unfavorable weather and other causes, there was, however, but a slim attendance. A Committee of five gentlemen, Messrs. Ketchum, Evarts, O'Conor, Talmadge and Coxe, were appointed, with instructions to make arrangements for a general meeting of the Bar, as a testimonial of respect to the memory of the eminent advocate. It is understood that the proposed meeting will be called early this week.

The severe rain-storm on Saturday checked business. Flour was lower and very dull. Wheat was also much cheaper, and was inactive. Nothing really new occurred in other kinds of Grain. About 800 bales of Cotton were purchased at steady prices. Provisions were lightly dealt in, as were also Groceries, Naval Stores, Oils, Tallow, Hides, Leather, Iron, Lead, Hay, Hops and Seeds. Raisins were in good request. Tin attracted more attention. Freights were quite dull, with 591 vessels of all classes in port.

Correction.

We owe it to our readers to say that, by a confusion of manuscripts, sent up at a late hour on Friday night, our leading article of Saturday on the "Austrian Defensive Square" was rendered perfectly unintelligible. The article appeared correctly in our second edition, but we reprint it to-day in another column. As our extremely ridiculous blunder afforded matter for much legitimate and good-natured merriment to our cotemporaries of the Sunday Press, and a happy occasion for airing a little envy, malice and uncharitableness to the less respectable among the daily journals, the newspaper world is indebted to us for making it, and our apology is addressed to the world of readers alone.

The Italian Tyrol.

The actual position of the allied armies in Italy gives a special importance to the region known as the Italian Tyrol, and to the operations which are there going on under the command of GARIBALDI.

Properly speaking, there is no such country as the Italian Tyrol at all, the term being conventionally applied to that Southern slope of the Alps which stretches from the Venetian States on the East to the country of Bergamo on the West. The name of Tyrol in its origin belongs to the Northern slope of the same Alps, running from the Eastern boundary of Switzerland to Styria and the Duchy of Austria. It has only been extended to the country on the other side of the Alps since the amalgamation of the two districts began under the sway of Bavaria after the peace of Presburg. Throughout the whole Alpine chain from Savoy to Illyria, with the exception of the St. Gothard range, the German tongue prevails with the blue eyes and yellow hair of the Teutonic blood upon the Northern slopes; while upon the Southern the "soft Italian speech," and the dark eyes of the mountaineers, proclaim their natural affinity with the races that people the Peninsular plains.

The Germans of the Tyrol passed under the rule of the Austrian family five centuries ago, when the Countess MATILDA adopted the grandchildren of ALBERT II., of Hapsburg. In virtue of the fact that the Prince-Bishop of Trent and Bressenone was one of her feudatories, and sate as a German Prince in the diet of the Empire, the German Emperors conceived themselves to have certain rights of suzerainty over Alpine Italy, which appertained to the spiritual dominions of that episcopal ruler. But this extensive region, now styled the Italian Tyrol, was broken up into many separate communities, such as the Giudichiare, the Val di Ledro, the Val di Sole, the Val Lagane, the Val di Noun, the Val di Fieme and others. All these communities, originally independent, gradually fell under the control of the great cities and princes of Northern Italy. Most of them were eventually absorbed into the dominions of Venice, and, as we shall see, shared the fortunes of the great republic of the Adriatic at the time of the French revolution. But in all of them the old generic Italian feeling and the passion of provincial independence had been kept alive by the absence of any general and homogeneous authority, and by the careful avoidance of all interference with local traditions in the administration of their affairs by the central power. The financial systems which obtained throughout these singular little nationalities were of the simplest and least oppressive character. The immediate liege of the Prince-Bishop of Trent, for instance, were the envy of Europe for their fiscal prosperity, the revenues levied by the sovereign being confined to a yearly poll-tax of *twelve carantini*, or about ten cents of our money, per inhabitant.

The fall of Venice and the humiliation of Austria by the Peace of Presburg, brought strange things to pass among these quiet and secluded gorges of the Alps. The days of Prince-Bishops and village taxes disappeared forever. The valleys and mountains of this Italian Thessaly had a strategic importance for the new master of Lombardy and Venice, which made it necessary for him to put them quite out of the reach of his defeated but still dangerous Austrian foe. NAPOLEON accordingly transferred the whole region to the crown which he put upon the head of his creature, the Elector of Bavaria, advanced by him to the kingly dignity.

With the Bavarian rule came new financial measures. The Italian mountaineers were forced to bear their part of the general expenses of the kingdom, and were taxed on a footing of equality with the citizens of Munich and the peasantry of Franconia. This new *régime* maddened these honest conservatives, and bred in them an intense hatred, not only of the Bavarians who had introduced it, but of the French also, by whom they had been subjected to the Bavarian yoke. Their discontent was exhibited in the open and audacious fashion natural to a people who had enjoyed so many hundred years of Alpine independence; and the Austrian Government carefully fanned a flame of which it hoped some day to make a practical application to the Franco-Bavarian alliance. Some of these Italian vallies, too, had already made common cause with the German Tyrolese against France in 1799, and the whole people by degrees became accustomed to look upon Austria as the natural defender of prescription and privilege, from whom alone they were to expect the restoration of the good old times. The war of 1809 brought things to a crisis. Austria flung down the gauntlet once more to the victor of Austerlitz, and called Alpine-Italy to arms. The Archduke JOHN went with the famous HOFER into the country of the Adige, and set up the Austrian standard. The Italians rallied around it in such numbers and with such daring valor that in two days time they drove out of Trent and Roveredo eight thousand French troops, of the best of the Napoleonic army, under the command of BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, and expelled the Bavarian authorities. But the great Emperor's wars were not to be decided in this narrow field. The victories of Eckmuhl and Ratisbon carried the French to Vienna, and inspired the Bavarians with the courage to attempt the reconquest of their refractory subjects. They attacked Trent in force, but were beaten in two battles on the Brenner, and, flying before the Italians, were chased to Innsbruck and absolutely cut to pieces. Wagram, however, compelled Austria to peace, and with her usual gratitude, that Power in making peace, gave up the hardy mountaineers without a condition or a guarantee to the conquerors. HOFER himself suspected some such treachery, and wished to detain his Austrian allies under Count LEININGEN at Trent as hostages for the loyalty of the Emperor. The solemn pledges of an Austrian Envoy induced him to relinquish this purpose, and LEININGEN marched off with his army. As the troops defiled through Trent an Italian chieftain cried to the Count, "If Austria deceives us let her fear God in the next life and the Italian Tyrolese in this."

The Treaty of Vienna gave these mountains up to the French, and HOFER, after a brief and vain attempt at a guerilla war of independence, was betrayed, tried, and basely put to death. Transferred back from France to Austria in 1815, the people whom HOFER had led to battle beneath a lying banner, have never forgotten or forgiven the past. They rose upon Austria at the first summons of Sardinia in 1848; and history records no stories of partisan warfare more thrilling and more picturesque than the episodes of the contest maintained by these simple and resolute people under the leadership of their village physicians, their priests and their schoolmasters, against the Imperial troops. Had they been properly supported by the revolutionary Government of Lombardy or by the King of Sardinia, their command of the great passes which unite Austria with her Italian dominions might have changed the final fortune of the struggle. The Stelvio Pass, the Tonal and the Brenner are all within the grasp of the leader who can rouse the Italian Tyrol to revolt. The railway which links Verona by Roveredo with the Austrian base of operations, it is in their power to surrender to an invading army of the Allies moved across the Lago di Garda.

The extent of this peril for the Austrian position cannot easily be overestimated. It is already known that even in the Tyrol proper, and among those mountaineers of German race who have known Austria for five hundred years as their sovereign, the Archduke LOUIS has found his efforts to recruit an armed force for the defence of Austrian-Italy everywhere baffled by the little faith which successive treacheries have left to the people in their rulers. If this be so on the northern slope of the Alps, what has Austria to expect on the southern: from subjects of one blood with their neighbors of Lombardy, and who know her chiefly as the State that led their fathers into danger for her own sake, only for her own sake to abandon them in defeat?

The lowest material interests of the Italian Tyrolese must draw them to the side of Italy rather than of Austria, to the producers of Lombardy rather than to the manufacturers of Styria. But the deeper power of a great historical Nemesis is urging them more irresistibly still in the same direction, and the fall of Peschiera will doubtless be the signal for the raising of the Italian tri-color throughout the Alps from Bergamo to the Veronese.

The New Power in England.

Half a century ago, the title of Ministry of "all the talents" was applied in scorn to an English Cabinet made up of the weakest and least conspicuous of English politicians of the time. The same title has been fastened now, in quite a different sense, upon the brilliant staff which rallies around Lord PALMERSTON in this critical hour of English policy. As a constellation of intellect merely, the actual Cabinet of Great Britain will make indeed an exceptional place for itself in the recent history of the English nation. It is long since so many men of the first ability were found ready to sacrifice all secondary considerations to the necessity of putting into power and maintaining there a Premier in whose general tone of policy they were all convinced that the immediate safety and honor of England were involved. Whatever English or foreign criticism may find to question in the characters or the career of men like Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord ELGIN, Sir CHARLES WOOD and Mr. GLADSTONE, SIDNEY HERBERT and MILNES GIBSON, there can be but one voice among those who know the men and their country, in respect to their individual and collective capacity, and but one sentiment in regard to the impulses which have brought these men and their several friends together in support of a common chieftain and a common aim.

These various Englishmen, differing socially, politically, personally as they do, work together now simply because they feel that England needs a strong effort to wrest her foreign policy back from the fatal path upon which a Tory Government had already begun to launch it, and a firm resolution to keep her public action square with the general instinct of the English people and the natural law of international right.

But there is a special feature of this new political organization in England which merits recognition on our side of the Atlantic.

With the best disposition in the world to cultivate friendly relations with Great Britain, we of the United States have for many years past found ourselves constantly involved in quarrels more or less significant with the authorities of the inviolate isle. These quarrels have all been settled, it is true, one after another, without breeding either positive hostilities or any great increase of international ill-will. But they have generated a certain instinctive alienation of feeling between the representatives of the two Powers, all the more remarkable and all the more to be regretted, that during the same time the private relations of England with America have been as steadily multiplying, becoming more intimate, more intelligent, and more amicable.

From time to time, as changes have occurred in the Ministerial world of Great Britain, we have had sudden dashes and gushings of good feeling towards the United States, represented sometimes in the form of substantial concessions to our American policy, but more commonly in the shape of rather questionable compliments paid at Lord Mayor's dinners to our progress in civilization, and to the affectionate temper we have shown towards the unnatural parent who did her best to strangle us in our cradle. In all these manifestations there has been on the whole almost as much of offensive patronage as of conciliatory sympathy.

Nor could this fail to be the case while the vicissitudes of office in England were limited to the downfall of one set of territorial rulers and the rise of another set of the same class of men. So long as the control of English affairs continued to be vested exclusively in the technical aristocracy and their *protégés*, so long it was to be expected that the relations of Great Britain with foreign countries, and especially with the United States, would be influenced less emphatically by the real interests involved than by the personal proclivities of the classes to which those relations were entrusted. In the management by Lord DERBY and Lord MALMESBURY of the Italian question, the world has just seen a signal proof of this truth. The duty of England to Italy, to Europe, to France and to herself was interpreted by the members of the Derby Government from the social and not from the political stand-point. They talked of the "Treaties of 1815;" but they thought ESTERHAZY and METTERNICH. The initiation by Lord PALMERSTON of the Manchester men into the mysteries of Downing-street presages a large and wholesome reform in this condition of things. Of course Manchester has no special patent of magnanimity or wisdom. Of course Radicals may be as blind, as selfish, as silly as Tories; and a cotton manufacturer may be as vulgar in his politics as a peer. But Manchester is, at least, a new element in the *governmental system; and an element which* brings with it a new and wider comprehension of the place of America in the politics of mankind. For Manchester the United States are a greater Power than Austria; and the politics of America more important than those of Hanover, or even than those of Prussia. The eyes of the "families" have been turned steadily to the East. The eyes of Manchester turn as steadily to the West. Manchester is the power of youth in the English political world; the power of the future and of the people; and its leaders have for us of America the sympathy of *youth*. Whatever errors or extravagance may characterize the Manchester policy in regard to the domestic affairs of Great Britain, that policy will at least be comprehensive in so far as it affects British intercourse with the United States.

The refusal of Mr. COWPER to accept office as a leader of this section of English Liberalism will probably fortify rather than impair the influence of that section. In any dispute that may arise between the two countries on the old subjects of our old quarrels; on our pretensions in Central America; on our questions of citizenship; on the Northeastern fisheries, we may rely, not only on the most cordial support of the one Cabinet Minister of the new power in England, but also upon the whole weight of the great middle class which has now, to borrow a French phrase, "made day" in the politics of England. The composition of the Palmerston Ministry is more than a phenomenon. It is the lowering of the floodgates, and the beginning of a quiet revolution.

San Domingo in Hot Water Again.

It would be amusing, if it were not painful, to notice the assiduity with which the *soi-disant* free States of Central and South America and the West Indies incessantly furnish fresh verification of the oft-repeated saying, that an uneducated republic is a visionary impossibility. There is scarcely one of the former colonial possessions in America of old Spain that has not suffered more or less during the past fifteen years from the violence of revolution or the chaos of total anarchy. Mexico has, indeed, experienced the bitterness of both evils in all their intensity, and remains to-day apparently as far from permanent improvement or reform as she was when the present unhappy dissensions first broke out among her people. The other States lying between Mexico and the Isthmus have each in turn, and sometimes two or three at once, suffered under the evils of intestine quarrel, which has delayed the development and wasted the resources of some of the most beautiful and most fertile countries on the face of the earth. Ecuador is actually in a state of revolution. Peru, after blockading the ports of Ecuador, is again, and for the hundredth time, a prey to civil war. Chili is reported by the last advices to be just emerging from a similar Spanish-American-Republican recreation. New-Granada has but lately succeeded in putting down an insurrection in two provinces of the State. Venezuela, after passing through a series of revolutions, beginning with the Dictatorship of the elder MONAGAS, and ending with the Presidency of COSTA, has just seen an insurrection break out at and around the principal seaport of the Republic. Hayti, having deposed a colored Emperor, is now enjoying a very dubious tranquillity under a colored President. And, finally, Santo Domingo, after a war with her imperial neighbor, a revolution to overthrow an obnoxious President, and a great demonstration to inaugurate a new and a favored chief, has now embroiled herself almost hopelessly with some three or four of the great Powers of Europe.

When SANTANA returned to place and power in Santo Domingo, and called to his councils citizens of respectability, influence, and education, such as LAVASTIDA, it was hoped that his proceedings would be governed by a policy at once conciliatory and liberal. The promises of the exile, however, do not appear to have been performed by the reaccepted President. The shutting off of the coasting trade from all foreign vessels, although it may have resulted from a misguided view of public duty, was, at the time, regarded as an indication that the influence of the President was directed to the carrying out rather of popular than of judicious measures. The owners of the little boats which carry mahogany and other produce from one port to another of the Republic, regarded it as best for the public interest that they should bring cargo up to the American vessels loading for the United States, rather than that the American vessels should go down the coast for such produce. And it was in order to please that class of gentry that the unfriendly step was taken which has resulted in multiplying the charges on almost every shipment made in that country. This was the mild beginning of Gen. SANTANA's mistakes. He has since made the greatest blunder of which his Government was capable. Free Santo Domingo, ambitious to emulate the fame of slaveholding Mississippi, has repudiated the payment of the paper money issued by BAEZ, the predecessor in office of SANTANA. In a country like Santo Domingo, where paper money is almost the exclusive currency of the people—one dollar being worth about two cents of American coin—such a repudiation is of the utmost consequence. We all know how very discouraging it is for a new Administration to enter upon its functions and find no money with which to pay outstanding debts, not to say on which to commence new and sweeping reforms. Nor is it any secret that no easier method of proceeding could be found than that of sponging out all old debts and "beginning again" on a new page, bright and fresh, strengthened and invigorated generally. The easiest plan, however, is not always the best, nor the most honest. Gen. SANTANA might have carried out his comfortable little scheme with impunity, and declared all the obligations of the former Government null and void, if the obligations in question had been held only by native Dominicans. But unfortunately, or fortunately, as the good reader pleases, a considerable amount of the Baez or Government paper is held by foreign merchants—to wit, Spanish French, Danish and British subjects—who probably bought these obligations at what would be known in Wall-street as a "tremendous shave." This, however, and as a matter of course, does not alter the foreign merchants' estimate of the value of the paper, or rather of the amount which the paper in question ought to bring. But the opinion of the Government on this point differs materially from that of the foreign merchants. Scorning to adopt the half-way measure proposed some years ago by the State of Texas, and called "*scaling* the public debt," Gen. SANTANA and his Cabinet resolved to adopt the Alexandrian remedy, and cut this paper knot with the Mississippian blade of total repudiation. The foreign merchants, in such an exigency, appealed to their several Consuls, who severally protested to the Santana Government against the system of plunder so tyrannically resorted to. In answer to these protests, Gen. SANTANA, with a degree of pluck which would have made him immortal if displayed in a nobler cause, has deprived of his exequatur every Consul of the nations already named, and thus sets his Government and his little adobe capital at the mercy of combined England, France, Spain and Denmark, any one of which Powers could, with a boat's crew and a howitzer, blow the City of Santo Domingo into the middle of the next heated term in the brief space of twenty minutes. There is an adorable amount of bravado in this step, but a very small stock indeed of prudence. The proper and manly course for SANTANA to have pursued in the beginning would have been an acknowledgment of the Baez paper, and a demand for time in which to liquidate it. He has, instead, placed himself in a position in which he will be made to discharge, at the price of unpopularity among his own people, a lawful debt which he might have met honorably, with satisfaction at home and honor abroad. In the meanwhile another colored revolution in Santo Domingo, to result from this business, may already be said, in the exquisitely Caucasian language of Mr. DISRAELI, to be "looming in the future."

Sunday Laws and Sunday Liberty.

If any rash prophet had suggested to the Pilgrims of New-England two hundred years ago that their descendants would be called upon to decide for themselves the grave question whether a Christian State should or should not permit the Sabbath to be observed by all men after their own fashion, the said prophet would doubtless have been hanged for his pains. For it was just as clear to the fathers who crossed the Atlantic in the *Mayflower*, that no man could be a decent member of society who so much as dreamt of taking his wife and children to walk in the woods with him while the elders were preserving order in the churches, as it was that every Quaker ought to be whipped, every Baptist to be beaten with rods, and every Anglican to be expelled the country.

Nor did the good honest settlers of New Amsterdam differ widely from their neighbors and general enemies of New-England, on this fundamental point of social and religious law. They, too, held that after the small traffic or the stout muscular labor of the week was over, there could be no more acceptable way of honoring God, for the tradesman and the mechanic, than to listen quietly to his two sermons on the Lord's Day, and keep his household within doors from the grey morning till the grey evening of the holy time, save for the few hours of the stated service. In the circumstances of the early colonial life, this view of the proprieties inflicted, perhaps, no special hardship upon any great class of the community. It restrained the extravagance of youth; it curbed the passions of manhood; it put a fiery sword of public opinion in the way of all those bold sinners, who might else have been daring enough to break the young communities up by their insanities of riot and of revelry. At the same time, such was the general ease and simplicity of the people in their habits of life, and so small were the towns in which they were gathered together, that there were few indeed upon whom the necessity of remaining within doors on one day out of seven weighed as a special tyranny. Even forty years ago this Metropolis of New-York was virtually a large provincial town. No pressure of pauperism had crushed out the life of whole wards of the inhabitants; the fresh breezes blew through all the City streets; the green trees waved about the outskirts of the most populous quarters. The Battery was then the people's Park; and the meanest house in all the City was not so far from the rural influences and the wholesome breath of the ocean, that the opening of a window might not bring the happy spirit of the free outer world in upon the pent and pining family within.

It was for these times, and for a people thus situated, that the Sabbath laws of this State and of other States of the Union were framed. Doubtless in the condition of the largest and most crowded city there can be no reason found for permitting any interference with the stated worship of the churches, for the license of intemperance, or for the neglect of those decent precautions of police which are necessary to preserve the atmosphere of quiet, repose and general decorum which we all associate with the name of the Christian day of rest. No city in the world presents a more remarkable instance of this Sabbath physiognomy than London, that most swarming hive of men that the earth has ever seen. Nothing in that marvellous capital is more marvellous than the tranquillity which reigns on Sunday from one end to another of those seeming-endless streets, those multitudinous squares. The offices of prayer and praise go on in a thousand temples, undisturbed by riot or clamor. The most puritan of Puritans could not ask for the most petty village in New England a deeper Sabbath peace than reigns in the giant metropolis of Great Britain. A nervous French traveller has not inaptly compared the London Sunday to a day passed at the bottom of the well of the great Pyramid of Cheops. Yet in London it has been found necessary to square the police of piety with the urgent needs of public health and of public morality. It has been recognized there that while the wealthy and comfortable classes can perfectly well afford to pass their Sundays in their pews, and to retire from their cool and airy churches to their cool and airy homes, the less fortunate among their fellow-citizens must not be compelled to seethe and wither through the hot Summer days in the close streets to which their poverty confines them, without a gasp of pure fresh air, or a sight of God's green world of field and wood. For the sake of these—the myriads, rather than the hundreds—religious England has relaxed her rigid rules as the growth of things proved them inconsistent with the demands of society. The railways and the roads that lead from London into the verdant heart of lovely England are crowded now on Sunday with happy multitudes hurrying from the city's heat and dust and turmoil,—from the physical asphyxia of fetid streets, and the moral asphyxia of a week of dull, unvaried labor, to bathe body and soul in the fresh invigoration of Heaven's pure air and of the natural landscape.

A few prosperous Mawworms and a smaller number of conscientious Puritans have from time to time protested against all this. But the sturdy common sense and vigorous religious faith of the English people, as a body, have decided in a silent, dogged practical fashion, that the doctrine of the Gospels on this subject is not to be questioned; that the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath; and that while all disorder and lawlessness ought to be and must be especially repressed upon that day of especial freedom, all quiet, decent and unobtrusive refreshment of weary human nature, shall on that day be defended and maintained.

The great metropolis of the new world is rapidly growing up to the same point. The Sunday laws of this State have been in existence for many years; but as the circumstances of the society for which they were enacted have changed, they have gradually and most properly dropped by the tacit consent of the community into practical neglect.

Cars and carriages run continually in this City on Sunday. Cars run on all our railroads on Sunday. Boats navigate the canals of the State on Sunday. Yet all persons over the age of fourteen, engaged in any of those operations, are liable to a fine for each offence. But we hear of no applications to magistrates for warrants in these cases. Complaints are indeed made in the public Press sometimes against railway companies for violating the Sabbath, but we have never heard that the complainants thought proper to avail themselves of the remedy provided by statute. For we have a statute on this head, which any man may find by turning to Article 8, Chap. 20, Title 8, Part I. of the Revised Statutes of New-York.

Memorials are sometimes presented also to the Legislature and the Canal Board in favor of closing Canal locks on Sunday, but the remonstrants uniformly decline to see the transgressors. Practically these great branches of public industry proceed unmolested on Sunday, nobody caring to invoke the penalties of the law against them. The statutes referred to forbids all amusements, pastimes and sporting, and all travelling for any purpose of ordinary business or pleasure. Who would so much as venture to think of enforcing the provisions, any more than of reviving the laws of the English Commonwealth on the subject of love-locks or shoulder-knots? We have made one step in the right direction by suppressing the licentiousness of those who had turned the Sabbath into a day of riot, drunkenness and uproar. Let us now take up in a manful, honest spirit, the decent observance of recreation and relaxation which belong to such a great and growing population as ours, and see justice done them on that one day of seven which the hardworking poor can give to rest, health and happiness.

The Defensive Square of Austrian Italy.

When the Austrians were beaten at Magenta, a sudden conviction seems to have seized upon their leaders, that if they could once get their forces in safety beyond the lines of the Chiese and Mincio, they would be able to make head against the courage and the skill of France. The extraordinary speed with which the French troops were moved across the Alps to the succor of Turin and of the Piedmontese provinces, seems to have paralyzed, for a moment, the energy of their Generals, and the skillful movements by which the Sardinian troops were brought into relations with the village insurrections of the Lombard people, continued to make the Austrian authorities understand the impossibility of holding their ground against a disorganized and revolutionary people. The Austrians retreated accordingly, following up the strategic plans of Marshal RADETSKY in 1848, but after reaching their square, abandoned with an unwise haste their first lines of defence upon the Mincio, and threw themselves beyond the river, in the empty hope of beating back the allied troops.

The result of this mad enterprise has been their complete imprisonment within their famous strategic square.

This square is formed by two great fortresses Mantua and Verona, with two bridge-heads and fortifications, Peschiera and Legnago.

The square is closed to the north by the last spurs of the Alps on the shores of the Lago di Garda; to the west it is defended by the Mincio, which leaves the Lake of Garda at Peschiera, enters the plains of Mantua, and joins the Po at fifteen leagues distance from its springs, at Governolo, after opening a real lake, on the banks of which lie the fortresses of Mantua; to the south the strategic square is defended by the line of the River Po, which runs beneath the walls of Cremona, and draws to itself all the torrents flowing from the Alps; to the east the boundary of the Austrian defences is formed by the Adige, which descends from the mountains of Switzerland, and flows on a parallel line with the Po, after passing by Trent, Roveredo, Verona and Legnago. The strength of a position so fortified by nature and by art does not need to be developed. It borrows strategic importance from the numerous breaks of the ground, which—if we may be pardoned for the expression—seem but to have formed the successive steps in the natural defences of Austrian Italy.

But if nature has done much for the "strategic square," art has done more.

Austria has neglected nothing which might secure communication with her dominions protected by the Danube. She has made a broad road in the direction of the Alps, to unite the regions of the Vorarlberg and the Tyrol with Lombardy by the Pass of the Stelvio. This road passes through the Valtelline, runs around the Lake of Como, and ends at Bergamo. It may serve as well for the retreat of the beaten Austrians into the Tyrol, as for the advance of the victorious Austrians upon Italy. Two railways pass also by this central point of the Austrian position. One of these railways unites Lombardy with Vienna, by circling around the crescent of the North Adriatic; the other, leaving Botzen in the Tyrol, skirts the Lago di Garda, touches Trent, Roveredo and Verona, and by a branch road reaches Mantua, and thus unites the two main angles of the famous square. The New-York *Herald*, in publishing a presumed map of this square, carefully omitted the bridge-head Legnago, and thus converted the square into a triangle. The strength of Peschiera and Legnago is out of all proportion to that of Mantua and Verona, but both positions are important keys of the square.

Peschiera, on the northwest angle, watches the approaches from Lombardy, to the Mincio, and commands the Lago di Garda. Legnago on the southeast angle, lies as an outwork of defence between Mantua and the Adriatic country, and protects the southern line of the river Adige.

The main merit of Peschiera, which lies on an island in the Mincio, is that it commands the sluices by which the body of that stream can be suddenly swollen from the lake.

The investment of Peschiera by the Sardinians, now complete, has destroyed the quadrilateral for the time being. Nor for the first time. For Peschiera was taken by the Sardinians, under the Duke of GENOA, in 1849. At this time the Sardinians crossed the Mincio after several hours' hard fighting. If we follow the windings of this river, we shall find countless elbows, favored in the right bank, favorable to the passage of troops, such as Sallanza, Molini, and Borghetto. The Allies probably passed at all these points, and are masters of the whole course of the Mincio to Goito. The line of the Mincio is the base of the new campaign now about to open.

Almost at the southern end of the river Mincio lies the strong fortress of Mantua, the only Gibraltar of Austria in Italy guaranteed by the treaties of 1815. Mantua, as we have said, lies on a lake of the river Mincio. In spite of the labors spent upon it, Mantua still holds the next rank to Verona. It is a post of danger for the army that besieges its walls, rather than for the enemy without.

A canal divides Mantua and makes a small port in the lake, communicating by five fortified roadways with the land. The place is protected in the centre by five detached forts, the citadel, Pradella, Castle of Faith, St. George and Migliarotto, which commands Cremona. Borgo Forte and Governolo.

At Roverbello are machines for flooding the whole region, and in the upper lake floats an Austrian squadron. The region between Mantua and the Po is impracticable for an army. It is a marsh full of fevers. On this side the square seems impregnable. Legnago is no stronger than Peschiera, but it has the double advantage of a bridge over the Adige and of dikes ready to inundate the whole Adriatic region. The fourth face of the square links Verona to Legnago. This is the best defensive line of Austria in Italy. At Verona the last passage of the Alps fall about the river; and seven fortresses on the crests of these hills command the whole region and all its approaches. Within and without, twenty several forts make this point the real head of the Austrian dominion. But not only in the circle of its fortifications is Verona strong. The Adige there is swift and deep. It can only be passed at Corpi and Bussolengo in the face of a thousand perils.

Two outlying positions, to the north, Rivoli and Corona, keep the line of communication open between Verona and the Italian Tyrol, and can only be threatened themselves from the side of Roveredo and Trent.

As Col. CHARRAIN, to whom we are indebted for the best description of this great square, very truly says, the destiny of Austria must be decided by a battle before Verona, after the fall of Peschiera.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BANKRUPTCY AS A LEVER. MR. MCCARTY, Secretary of Harney Street, desires to say that false statements have been circulated concerning the correspondents' work of last week. The total number of letters received was more than 800 instead of 500, as stated. Of the whole number, 418 were to 10 years of age. Of the whole number 118 died of cholera infantum. There were 116 deaths by diseases of the brain and nerves, 16 of the heart and blood vessels, 16 of the lungs, 6 of the stomach, 4 of the liver and other digestive organs, 48 of uncertain complaints, and 18 from violent causes. The unlucky table showed that 421 were natives of the United States, 97 of Ireland, 39 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries.

THE RECENT CASE IN JAMES-ALLEY.—PATRICK Lowney, who was dangerously wounded on Friday night in James-alley, by a shot from a pistol in the hands of Thomas Ryan, died yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Coroner Crane was notified, and will hold an inquest this morning at 10 o'clock, at the Coroner's office, in the Court-house. Ryan is in the County Jail, awaiting the result of Lowney's injuries.

DEATH OF EDWIN CROATS.—MEETING OF THE Board of Trade.—A meeting of the New-York Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon, to express the sorrow felt by the members at the death of Edwin Croats, which occurred on Saturday morning. The meeting was called to order by President Wm. Dowd, at 3 o'clock, and Mr. Croats's connection with the Board was briefly sketched by Mr. Dowd. Mr. Croats was a member of the Board for 15 years, and was its President in 1866. Mr. Dowd moved that the Board attend the funeral, which will take place from the late residence of the deceased, No. 129 Lexington-av., at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The motion was carried, and the Board adjourned.

DEATH OF A CITIZEN.—Yesterday noon Henry Pohlman, of No. 239 Canal-street, died at the residence of his son, No. 33 Lexington-av., of paralysis of the brain, after a short illness. Mr. Pohlman was born in Germany, and was 70 years old. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1857, and was a Commissioner of Deeds for many years. He was also a member of the Board of Education for a number of years. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was buried from the Masonic Temple, in Twenty-third-st., yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The funeral was largely attended by members of the fraternity.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—Yesterday noon Henry Ehrhardt, a boy 14 years of age, residing at No. 1,000 Second-av., in passing the store of Frederick Ehrhardt, No. 1,000 Second-av., in which his father was employed, was accidentally shot in the left leg by a pistol in the hands of Frederick Ehrhardt, jr., a boy 12 years of age. The wound was dressed at the Bellevue Hospital, and the boy was sent home. The shooting was accidental.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—JOSEPH PALMER was arrested yesterday by Officer Wynne on the charge, on suspicion of having stolen a small sum of money, from Thomas Mc. Tynan, on Friday afternoon, when the latter was drunk. Palmer was taken before Justice Dowling, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed to answer.

CITY COURT.—The case of ANNA R. MCDONNICK vs. ALEXIS ORTO BAKER, an action for assault and battery, will occupy the attention of the Court to-day.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST MASON.—Nicholas Roosevelt, who died on Saturday, July 16, at 11 P. M., at his residence, No. 1,000 Fifth-av., was the oldest Mason in the United States. He was born in Hackensack, N. J., on the 13th of May, 1767, and was consequently in his 103d year. He was initiated into the Masonic fraternity in 1790, and was the oldest member of Holland Lodge, No. 8, of which he was a member for 70 years. He was also a member of Jerusalem Chapter, and of Columbian Commandery, Knights Templar. He was buried from the Masonic Temple, in Twenty-third-st., yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The funeral was largely attended by members of the fraternity.

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BURNING FEED ASCENDENT.—Mrs. MINTON, of No. 2[illegible]-third-street, near Sixth-avenue, was burned about the arms and body on Saturday night. She attempted to fill a coal stove with coal oil, when the flame communicated to the can in which it was kept. Mrs. Minton's clothes were set on fire, and she received the injuries mentioned. She was attended by Dr. Mason, of No. [illegible] Fifth-avenue, who pronounced the wounds not dangerous.

BURNING A HOUSE.—Some wicked person on Saturday night set fire to the house of Catharine Bowman, in a thickly populated portion of the city, known as Cherry Hill, in the Seventh Ward. The house was owned by Mr. Bowman, and was occupied by several other families, who were asleep when some one discovered the flames. Police-Sergeant Wayne, stationed at the corner of Cherry and Jackson-sts., was passing the house at the time, and succeeded in getting all the inmates out safely. The fire was extinguished by the fire department before much damage was done.

ASSAULT WITH A SLUNG-SHANK.—James Morgan, of No. [illegible] Centre-st., was arrested on Saturday night by Officer Cahill, of the Fourth Ward, on a charge of being the person who assaulted Thomas Mullen, of No. [illegible] Centre-st., with a sling-shank, on the night of the 4th inst. Mullen was severely injured about the head, and was confined to his bed for several days. Morgan was taken to the New-York Hospital. Carroll and Scott, the alleged accomplices of Morgan, are still at large.

ARRESTED FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Officer Wynne, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested, on Saturday night, Thomas Murphy, on the charge of assaulting Patrick Dooley, on the corner of Cherry and Jackson-sts., on the night of the 4th inst. Dooley was severely injured about the head, and was confined to his bed for several days. Murphy

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR TRADE.
Grand display and sale to-morrow
(TUESDAY) morning, July 19, at
BLACK GRENADINE, BAREGE, GRANITE AND
LACE ROBES, and by the yard.
Also,
SHAWLS, NEWMARKETS, LACES AND
EMBROIDERIES.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
No. 51, 53, 55 and 57 Canal-st.

A portion received per the last steamer.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GREAT REDUCTION.
A. T. STEWART & CO. are selling the balance of a
CROS GODES, MOIRE & C. O. Colored
and finest quality Satin Striped
Printed Organdy MUSLINS,
at 25c. per yard.
(formerly sold at 50c.)
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GRENADINE ROBES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, July 18,
300 GRENADINE ROBES,
Double Skirts and Two Flounces,
Plain and Chintz colors, at prices greatly below the cost
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AT THE
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3,000 yards English Barege at.....12½ cents.
2,000 yards French Muslin at.....12½ cents.
2,000 yards French Brilliants, yard wide, at...12½ cents.
10,000 yards Best English Calicoes at.....6 cents.
5,000 yards Fine Challies, in Black and Neutral
Mourning, at.....12½ cents.
1,000 yards Scotch Decorative Traveling Dress Goods,
at.....12½ cents.
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1,000 yards French Glaçarne, very fine, at...12½ cents.
1,500 yards Scotch Barèges, 1¼ and 2 yards
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cost.
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loss.
1,000 yards Fine Spanish Crapes, a new material, at an im-
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Also, Bonnets, Mantillas, Embroideries, &c., &c.
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Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

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FEMALES.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and able to work; no objection to the country. Also, a young girl, a situation as chamber maid and waiting, or washing and ironing; both would do general housework. Secure-ity in City or country; wages no object—only a home. Call at 210 Broadway, 3d floor, front room, for two days.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron, or to general housework; also, a Protestant girl, to do general housework, or chamber-work and the care of children; no objections to go in the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY, RESPECTABLE German Protestant girl, a situation to travel on a steamer to Europe or California as waitress; is competent to her business; has good reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 407 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen, the three days, at No. 20 11th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for an excellent servant, as chambermaid and waitress. She may be seen for three days at No. 48 West 17th-st.

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WASHINGTON, N. Y.—A VALUABLE FARM or country seat for sale, situated in Washington, Dutchess County. The house is thoroughly built and spacious, being 58 feet long by 35 wide, containing 13 rooms. The out-buildings are large and commodious and in complete repair. A never-failing spring of pure water is introduced into the house by lead pipes. The dwelling is surrounded by an abundance of shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, small fruit, &c.; the place contains about 137 acres of the most choice land in Dutchess County; there is a large apple orchard and a choice pear orchard, for the most part Bartlett. This is one of the most charming spots in America, being extremely healthy and possessing in a high degree the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions. For further particulars, address OGDEN SEELYE, Washington, Dutchess County, or W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., New York, Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN EASTCHESTER, WITHin one hour's ride of the City, consisting of about 13 acres of land. On the place is a saw and paper-mill, with water-power; also, an ice-house, which lets for $400 per year; $10,000; terms easy. Also, in the City, two lots running through the block, suitable for manufacturing purposes; on the premises, is a two-story brick building, for storing goods or manufacturing; $14,000; terms easy. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 183 Bowery.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS OWNING FARMS.—The demand at present for farms, by those wishing to purchase, renders it necessary for me to apply to owners of farms, desirous of selling, to send a full description of their property immediately. Farms are wanted in every section of the country, and having prompt and personal attention given by me makes it advantageous to those entrusting me with their sale. Call or address W. L. SEYMOUR, Real Estate Broker, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, six miles from the depôt, in a fine and improving neighborhood. It is under good cultivation, has fine apple and peach orchards, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden. The dwelling-house, barn and other buildings are all new. The property, including stock, implements, house furniture, &c., will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon. Address R. K. CORNING, on the premises, or No. 64 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 200 ACRES, 3 miles from the New-Haven Railroad Depôt, at Greenwich, Conn.; is on high ground, and is watered by never failing springs. The improvements consist of a large mansion, barn, carriage-house, &c., &c., also, a tenement house. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on the property. Also, two small farms near Mount Vernon Depôt.
CALDWELL & JONES, No. 96 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 32 acres of good improved land, being part of the estate of the late James De Mercrits. The farm is situated in the township of Harrison, Westchester County, on Purchase-st., four miles from Rye, and three miles from White Plains. Any further information may be obtained by applying on the premises to HANNAH E. MERRITT, Executrix, or JOTHAM MERRITT, Executor.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 127 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Rhinebeck Depôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings; fences, soil, &c. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 5, or ELIAS FAIRCHILD, on the premises, address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIdences, and fine building sites situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; between Edgewater, Piermont and Nyack. For terms and other particulars apply to
SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM, OF 142 acres, in Orange County, 6 miles by plank road from Middletown; fair house, good buildings and beautiful prospect. S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED FOR CASH.—BRICK OR stone, full front; location between 9th and 14th, and ranging from 6th to 14th ave.; price, $12,000 to $15,000. If basement house, must not be less than 20 feet wide. Address CONFIDENCE, Box No. 1,135 Lower Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR EXCHANGE SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Monday, July 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Stock Exchange, No. 63 William-st., near Wall-st.

10 shares Artisans' Bank	$100 each
20 shares Union Bank	100 each
100 shares Tradesmen's Bank	100 each
60 shares American Exchange Bank	100 each
25 shares American Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
30 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
5 shares Empire Fire Insurance Co	$100 each
10 shares Home Fire Insurance Co	$100 each
60 shares Security Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
175 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
20 shares Harmony Fire and Marine Ins. Co	$50 each
30 shares National Fire Insurance Co	$37 50 each
10 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
25 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
5 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
6 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co	$100 each
20 shares North River Fire Insurance Co	$25 each
40 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
10 shares Columbia Marine Insurance Co	$100 each
10 shares Oakland Fire Insurance Co	$100 each
12 shares Rolled Plate Fire Insurance Co	$100 each
15 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
10 shares Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co	$100 each
25 shares United States steam Sugar Refining Company	$100 each
10 shares American Express Co	$100 each
25 shares Virginia Steamship Co	$100 each
15 shares Union India Rubber Co	$25 each

Pew in Church of the Messiah, middle aisle.
50 shares New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Co. $100 each
$6,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sales THURSDAY, July 21. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Tuesday, or every day when over requested, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 63 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board of Assistants. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales and loans of Real Estate at public or private sale when desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 63 William-st., near Wall.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
BY GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO., TRADE sale rooms, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, for the sale of books, stationery, works of art, &c. Consignments solicited.
MONDAY, July 18.
Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.,
On the premises, No. 64 Mercer-st.
RECEIVER'S SALE.—By order of the Supreme Court.—The entire stock of stationery of Rich & Loutrel, consisting of fine letter paper, assorted; flat cap, copying and notarial seal presses, blank books, envelopes, writing and copying inks, black and red; backgammon boards, chessmen, fancy inks, gold pens and pencils, writing desks—in all a most complete stock of staple and fancy stationery, together with the fixtures on the premises, and the lease of the store and two basements three years from May 1, 1860. Also, the complete fixtures of a blank book bindery. Particulars at sale. Catalogues now ready.

JOHN J. REMBEL, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEhold furniture at public auction, THIS DAY, at the private residence No. 10 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.; sale commencing at 10½ o'clock; consisting of drawing-room suites, 9-octave piano, with stool and cover, sofas, lounges, bookcase, centre-tables, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, oil-paintings, vases, statuary, velvet and Brussels carpet, rugs, and rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, and dining-table, arm-chairs, lot glassware, china and silver ware; also, a large assortment of basement furniture, with which the sale will commence. For further particulars, see Herald.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF SCHOONER YACHT STARLIGHT.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 19, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
The schooner yacht STARLIGHT, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c. Said vessel is about 80 tons burden, five years old, in good order and well found in every respect. Has unusual accommodations for a vessel of her size, extra sails, awnings, anchors, boats, &c. She can be seen at the Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, on and after July 15. Sale positive. Full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 16 Pine-st.

By JOSEPH HEDDEN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, JULY 19, AT TWO O'CLOCK P. M., in Kent, near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, Furniture, mahogany chairs, card tables, oval glass oil paintings, bedsteads, feather beds, mattresses, vases with flowers, washstands and toilet crockery, china tea set, ivory-handled cutlery, three-ply ingrain carpet and oilcloths, matting, 3 cook-stoves &c., &c. To Let—The above two-story and attic frame house, in good order. Rent $300. Possession on the 1st of August.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF GROCERIES.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, office No 113 Nassau-st., will sell THIS DAY, July 18, at 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 1,081 Broadway, all the right, title and interest of Philip M. Kniffin, which he had on July 11, 1859, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to a stock of teas, butter, lard and groceries of all kinds. Also, the unexpired term of the lease of said premises.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

WILLIAM S. DUKE, Auctioneer.—No. 24 Nassau-st.
AT PRIVATE SALE, UNTIL 25TH INST.—

MEDICAL.

THE RESTORATIVE HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO LATE; the terrible venom can be safely and surely eradicated; the worst stage of decay in the system yields to the wonder working "TRIESMAR." Read "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 104 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
FOR
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
AND
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
are prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and are for sale by Agents, Druggists and Dealers, both in city and country.

Everywhere,
Everywhere,
Everywhere.

FARQUAR'S DEDICATED
CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.
Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper rectified, &c., for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels,

WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES
Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Depôt No. 5 Varick-st., No. 166 Fulton-st., Knabben's, and Nos. 417 and 599 Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

CHARLES D. HASMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD of Paris, and also of Professors CARMICHAEL and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature. Spermatorrhœa, &c., at No. 67 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Cancrous affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE
Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER, 152 Nassau-st., Eastern Dispensary, No. 18 Ann-st., New-York City, established in 1836, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures the most obstinate cases in a short time, when all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures it now or ever in less than six hours. It roots out the poison so that it is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is of a vivid red color, and genuine has never but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Know her packing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and points the only path to health in confidence. Any patient can be made aware of the virus from the system.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and consolation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number at once with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The consultations at his office are no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is now circulating extensively in London and New-York, is the only publication which clearly explains the nature and cure of Seminal Weakness, the consequence of Self-abuse and of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every stage of disease, illustrate the work. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it to the profession."—Medical Journal. Sold by the author, as above; also, by

CHAS. MILLER, No. 426 Broadway, New-York.

LEGALLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES
MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LAMONT'S PARIS LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER (AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, illus., cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents are the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction (European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers,) their deceits and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, w. stairs, three doors above 24th. West Side Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9, and 6 to 9 evenings.

$500 REWARD.

DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE.

It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink or exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from 6 to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet, or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep, or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Of 21 per bottle. H. H. RENIE, General Agent, No. 376 Broadway, New-York; Redding, Boston; Jennison, Albany; Callender, Philadelphia. Also for sale as above, King's celebrated Rosewash, price 25 cents.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases in one day, all others but a mockery. By consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 9 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, &c., offices corner of Houston and Greenwich. (No. 139 Greenwich;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sundays excepted. The author's reputation in this country guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Have a special confidence, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Reduction for monthly engagements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIBEE, 68 West 24th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS medicine to be genuine must have my name on the only legal proprietary on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 111 6th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.

Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—UNPRINcipled scoundrels have put out a vile counterfeit. Remember, we have no agents in this City, and in Brooklyn the genuine can only be had of HAYES, No. 276 Fulton-st., and of the general New-York agents. If you are deceived either this caution, it's your own fault. JOHN FYFE & CO., sole proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st., N. Y.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXture.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in one day. Sold at the Astor House, No. 27 Broadway; and No. 169 Fulton-st., cor. William.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR SATER, DENtist, continues to inserting his upper and lower sets of teeth on gold plates, on the principle of atmospheric pressure, rendering them perfectly useful in masticating the food. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 697 Broadway, corner Third-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, was on the 30th day of June, 1859, dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business will be settled by either partner at 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.

JASPER T. VANVLECK,
WILLIAM G. READ,
FRANCIS M. DREXEL,
FRANCIS A. DREXEL,
ANTHONY J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH W. DREXEL.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership for the transaction of a General Banking and Collection Business, under the name and firm of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Building.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.

WILLIAM G. READ,
ROBERT WILKINS,
FRANCIS M. DREXEL,
FRANCIS A. DREXEL,
ANTHONY J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH W. DREXEL,
} Of New-York.
} Of Philadelphia.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of REDMAN & KELLOGG was dissolved on the first, by mutual consent.

The affairs of the late firm will be settled by JOSEPH E. REDMAN, who will continue the same business at No. 441 6th-av. JOSEPH E. REDMAN,
MINOT C. KELLOGG.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1859.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. LOCKWOOD, and SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. MOODY,
LEAVE

HARLEM.				FOOT 42d-ST.			
8	A. M.	1		8	A. M.	1	P. M.
9	A. M.	2	P. M.	9	A. M.	2	P. M.
10	A. M.	3	P. M.	10:15	A. M.	3	P. M.
11	A. M.	4	P. M.	11	A. M.	4	P. M.
10:30	A. M.	5:15	P. M.	1:30	P. M.	7:15	P. M.

Landing at 106th-st. and 126th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to New Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 3 cents.

J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—SEASIDE LANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, NORTH AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND BAD BANK—the new and splendid steamer KINGLAND LIGHT, Capt. W. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Friday, July 15, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 16, 8:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 16, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 17, 9 A. M.	Sunday, July 17, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 18, 9 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 3:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. FRANZ LESOU, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 15, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 16, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 16, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 18, 3:30 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 5:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 6 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, July 20, 6:15 A. M.
	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 A. M.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamer CHESAPEAKE, ROBERT CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 13 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $6. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. E. E. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st., New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, and Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy. Thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall; there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES, or CHAMPLAIN, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland, $5 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $6 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $6 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No. 22 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

YONKERS FERRY—LANDING AT RIVERdale Hudson Park, Tubby Hook, Fort Washington, Carmansville, Manhattanville, Strykers Bay, 23d and Christopher sts. Steamer JOHN FARON EVERY DAY, from Jay-st Pier, at 8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Returning, leave Yonkers at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., affording delightful excursions. Fare 10 cents each way.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND WHITESTONE POINT.—The fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (except Sunday,) Flushing, at 7½ A. M. and 1 P. M.; New-York, from Fulton Market Wharf, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., touching at College Point and Strattenport each way. Fare 15 cents.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR BOND'OUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 5:45 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CAVALIER will leave Oliver-st. Pier, East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.

G. W. COBLINS, Agent.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT, AND NEWark, EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TAMERNED, leaves Newark at 7½, and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st. New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every afternoon, Sundays excepted, at 4 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER DARIENTA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will arrive and depart (Sundays excepted, as follows;)

8:30	A. M.	From Chatham Four Corners, &c.	
8:30	A. M.	From Dover Plains.	
8:30	A. M.	From Harlem Bridge.	
10:30	A. M.	From Dover Plains.	
10:30	A. M.	From White Plains.	
3:30	P. M.	From Dover Plains.	
3:30	P. M.	From White Plains.	
5:30	P. M.	From White Plains, Yonkers and Tarrytown.	
8:30	P. M.	From Williams' Bridge.	

DEPARTURE, WILL LEAVE

8:30	A. M.	From White Plains.	
8:30	A. M.	From Dover Plains.	
8:30	A. M.	From Williams' Bridge.	
8:30	A. M.	From White Plains.	
11:30	A. M.	From Harlem Bridge.	
3:30	P. M.	From White Plains.	
3:30	P. M.	From Williams' Bridge.	
5:30	P. M.	From White Plains.	

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, July 11, 1859, trains will leave Piermont Pier (foot of Duane-st.) as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Accident Passenger, at 9:30 A. M., for Goshen, Middletown, Otisville, Port Jervis, &c. Express Express, at 2 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Way Passenger, at 6 P. M., for Goshen, Middletown, Otisville, Port Jervis, &c. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Those leaving Piermont connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Rochester with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Corning and Blossburg Railroad; at Hornellsville with the New-York and Erie Railroad, for Salamanca and Dunkirk; at Suspension Bridge with the Great Western Railroad, for Hamilton, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and through baggage checked to Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Brunswick with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 1 North River, at 9:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:45 P. M. Through trains run at all hours connecting with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad. Will leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:45 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN G. STEVENS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 4, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Hudson 3:30 P. M.; for Stuyvesant 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 9:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Stag Stag and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.,

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M. and 1, 3:45, 6:45, and 7:30 P. M., returning, leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:55, 10 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:45, and 6:40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7:15, and 11 A. M., and by 11 A. M. train for Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 345th st. ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.

O. CHARLICK, President.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 20, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations. Bills through ticket to New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta, Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 25 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to

E. B. UNION WALL & CO., No. 66 West-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line, leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2. New-Jersey accommodation, 10 A. M.; fare $1 50. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington to 1 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 5:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 5:30 1:30, 6:30 and 9:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILroad TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning, arrive in Brooklyn at 8:30 A. M. Express; and 4:30 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers at at 8 A. M., and 31st st. at 8:25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNtains and Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, Nyack, Rockenack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 9 A. M. and 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.—Whereas, Mrs. FANNIE DEANE HALSEY, a resident of this City, left her home on the first day of June, and her dead body was found on the fifth day of June last, in the water near Gay Ridge, in Kings county; and whereas, circumstances connected with the disappearance and death of Mrs. Halsey, warrant the suspicion that she was murdered: Now, therefore, I, Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the City of New York, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said Fannie Deane Halsey. The above reward will be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney that the arrest and conviction were secured by the person claiming the same.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at the City Hall of the City of New York, on the ninth day of July, A. D. 1859.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, BENJAMIN CARPENTER, have revoked and countermanded a certain Letter of Attorney executed by me, in October, 1858, whereby Harvey L. Carpenter was authorized to conduct in my name the grocery business in the City of New-York, and in my name to buy and sell goods and merchandise appertaining to said business, and I hereby revoke all his power and authority to act for me, derived from said Letter of Attorney, or from any source whatsoever. Dated New-York, July 16, 1859.

BENJAMIN CARPENTER.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 6 City Hall, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock. All persons having business before the Committee are hereby notified to be present.

JOHN J. BRADLEY,
THOS. W. ADAMS,
JAMES OWEN,
} Committee.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—JULY 11, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of Five per Cent. will be added, on the first day of August next, on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY J. GRACEY, plaintiff, against AGNES JARVIS, widow of THOMAS N. JARVIS, deceased; Alexander Jarvis and Mary his wife; Jane Jarvis, widow of William Jarvis, deceased; Charles Jarvis, Thomas Jarvis, Peter Jarvis, Ellen Jarvis, Susan Jarvis and Emma Jarvis children of the said William Jarvis, deceased; John Jarvis and Ruth his wife; Mary Ann Wilson, formerly Mary Ann Jarvis, and William Wilson her husband; Alexander Jarvis the younger, Mary Ann Jarvis, Nelson Jarvis, William Jarvis and Catharine Jarvis, children of James Jarvis, deceased, and James M. Mosier, defendants.—Summons for relief, as amended.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 70 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service hereof on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

HENRY P. HEDENDEL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF AN Order of the Supreme Court, granted as a special Term and Circuit of said Court, held at Westchesterp.m. June 24, 1859, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and others of, and all persons in any way interested in, the Union Insurance Company or its assets, or any part thereof, that WILLIAM C. MERRILL, Esq., the Referee in and by said order appointed, will, at his office in Whitestown, Oneida County, and on the 26th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., on that day, proceed to the appointment of one or more suitable persons as Receiver of the Union Insurance Company. And will, at the same time and place, or at such other time and place to which said matter may be then and there adjourned, take and pass the accounts of GEORGE S. DANA, deceased, the late Receiver of said Company, and take such other proceedings as in and by said order directed.

UTICA, July 15, 1859.

WILLIAM B. DANA, Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD M. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next. Dated, New-York, April 26, 1859.

PHILIP F. PENDLETON, Executor.

ap 28-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before Oct. 25 next. —Dated, New-York, April 25, 1859.

RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

ap26-law6m.

SHAFTING FOR SALE.—1,000 FEET OF FROM three to three and one half inch shafting, with couplings, pulleys and bolting to correspond. Can be had cheap by application to the subscriber.

THOMAS PALMER, No. 75 Duane-st.

PROPOSALS.

CENTRAL PARK.

OFFICE OF ARCHITECT-IN-CHIEF,
No. 26 Union Square, July 14, 1859.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, July 20, at 12 M., for 80,000 to 85,000 feet of water-pipe, the sizes of the pipe will run from three (3) to ten (10) inches, inside diameter.

The delivery to commence by Aug. 10, and the whole quantity to be delivered by Sept. 10 next.

Proposals for cast iron pipe will be for the delivery only on the Central Park, subject to the usual proofs.

Proposals for pipe of any other kind than cast-iron will include the laying and completion of the system we use, by Central pipes, with a guarantee for two years, and must be accompanied by samples of proposed pipes, and description of the process of manufacture, and of the materials used, and the manner of laying the pipe, with references to places where the same has been used.

The trenching and back-filling will not be included in the contract.

Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent. of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the whole is completed.

Specifications, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office on and after Thursday, July 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

Proposals should be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.

The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Water-pipe," and addressed to the "Commissioners of the Central Park."

FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in Fourteenth street, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specification on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOHN C. HYMOND,
JAS. CUSHING, Jr.,

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 20th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 10, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

AUG. P. DOW,
HENRY F. LEE,
ALEX. E. BERGH.

MAIL AGENCY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS (INDORSED.—PROposals for pork will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for five hundred barrels of pork, to be of the best quality "Mess," and to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, subject to the usual inspection, within five days after the notification of the bid.

GEO. N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR A FAMILY PHYSICIAN.—A fine chevy bay horse 15½ hands high, stump, well built, 6 years old, sound and in superior condition. He is accustomed to City driving, not afraid of locomotives, or bands of music, and in all respects a perfectly reliable animal that a lady or child can drive with safety. His present owner has used him for a coupe the last two years. Apply to JAMES, at Johnson's livery stable, corner of Broadway and 37th-st.

FOR SALE—BROTHER OF TRUSTEE.—A SORrel colt, (entire,) brother of the celebrated trotting horse "Trustee," (who trotted 30 miles within the hour,) acknowledged to compare favorably with the "old horse." Further description unnecessary. Also, a two-seated fancy trotting wagon and pulley three sets of harness and top cover. Apply to JAMES BRIDGES, New Lots, L. I., nearly opposite John I. Snediker's Hotel.

SADDLE-HORSE.—A PERFECT SADDLEHorse for sale; owner going to Europe; unexceptionable in all respects; six years old; color iron gray, full Arab; carries a lady; price $300. Apply to W. E. HEILL, No. 80 Exchange-place.

PERSONAL.

CHILD FOR ADOPTION.—A HEALTHY male child, one week old, of good parentage, will be given absolutely, to any misfortune party, on application to Dr. BENEY, at the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

DO UNTO OTHERS, &c.—MR. DAVIS SEXton, the remains of the dead horse left in Rutgers-st, on Saturday must be removed to-day.

SHIPPING.

TO AMERICAN TRAVELERS IN EUROPE.—BAGGAGE AGENCY OFFICE, GAMMING-PLACE, HAVRE.

Mr. HENRY L. SHELDON, Express Agent, (Specially appointed by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs,) attends at the Steamers on arriving, to prevent trouble and expedite the examination by the Custom-house officers. This safe remedy; To meet the pleasure—superintend the reasonable examination by customs officers—assorting and paying all duties chargeable on the steering of baggage, for making all necessary arrangements of the same on arrival.

Baggage forwarded to Mayer, Dumas, Sherman & Co., Bankers, New-York; J. H. Mayer, Esq., (of the firm of Geo. Peabody & Co.,) London.

ARRIVE O.—If requested by previous mail, H. L. S. will secure rooms, meet the steamer, and relieve parties from all trouble.

EXPRESS BAGGAGE.—The railway companies only allow 150 pounds of baggage for each first class passenger. All over that weight may be sent by baggage train at a greatly reduced cost from the extra charge on passenger train.

Extra baggage can also be forwarded direct to Paris by steamer sailing from the port every Monday; or it can be stored here till required.

REMAINS.—Passages Engaged.—Purchases made on the Continent, and goods to be sent to London, &c., &c. sent to H. L. S. from the country, to be retained or shipped immediately, according to orders.

Baggage not wanted on the outward passage will be forwarded direct from London or elsewhere to H. L. S. by goods train, so as to arrive here at least two days previous to embarking.

HOTELS, &c.

Every information afforded as to routes, hotels, private apartments, &c.

Articles for private use purchased and shipped out.

CHARGES.

Attendances on arriving and embarking—£2 2s., and upwards, according to trouble.

Arriving only—£1 1s., and up

The Reserves.

From the Atlantic Monthly for August.

The decree of Oct. 1, 1850, approved by a royal ordinance March 21, 1831, created two battalions of Reserves. To preserve this necessary fair little body of troops, to understand the nature of the services rendered of them, and to obtain a just notion of their honorable and position in African affairs, it will be necessary to glance, for a moment, at the previous history of Algeria under the Beys, and especially at the history of that Turkish militia, which they were to replace—a body of irresponsible tyrants, which, since 1510, had exercised the greatest power in Africa, and had rendered their name hated and feared by the most distant tribes.

Algeria was settled in 1492, by Moors driven from Spain. They recognized a kind of allegiance to the Sultan of Turkey, which was, however, only nominal; the appointed their Kaids, but further than this there was no restraint on their actions. Hard pressed by the Spaniards in 1509, the Moors sent to Stamboul to Turkey for aid; and Barbarossa, a needy adventurer, sailed to their help, drove out the Christians, but fixed upon the Moors the yoke of Turkish sovereignty. In 1516, he declared himself Sultan, or Dey, of Algiers; and his brother succeeding him, the Ottoman power was firmly established in the Northwest of Africa. Hated by the people of this great territory, both Moors and Arabs, menaced not only by their discontent, but frequently attacked by the Christians from the North, there was but one method by which the Dey could maintain his power. He formed a large body of mercenary soldiers, drawn entirely from Turkey, united with himself and each other by a feeling of fanatical devotion and common danger, and bound by no feeling of interest or affection to the inhabitants of the soil. Brave they were, as they proved in 1541, against Charles the Fifth, whose forces they defeated and nearly destroyed at Marabout,—in 1565, at the siege of Malta,—in 1572, in the sea-fight of Lepanto,—in many smaller contests at different times, demanding their land triumphantly in 1770 against the Spaniards under O'Reilly and Cagigal. Hardy and ready they were, from the very necessity of the case; for they were hated and dreaded beyond measure by the Arabs, and theirs was a life of constant exertion. Other than united they could not be; nor they were in continual warfare of offence or of defence; they suppressed rebellion and anarchy—for without a leader and union they had been cut off by the restless foe, whose piercing eyes watched, and whose daggers waited only for the favorable moment; they could not sink into that sloth that eats out the heart of Eastern and Southern nations; for it was only in unrest that safety lay;—he who slumbered on his long burning pistol, no less than the sleeper on Siberian ice, was lost utterly and without remedy.

This body of troops, called the Odjack, elected or deposed Deys at pleasure; the Dey, nominally their ruler, was in reality their tool. In one period of twenty years there were six Deys, of whom four were deposed, one abdicated through fear, and one died peacefully in the exercise of his governing functions. In 1659, they declared the kingdom free from the dominion of Turkey; soon after, they expelled the Koulougtis, or half-breed Turks, and enslaved the Moors. Admitting some of the latter to service in the militia, they never allowed them to hope for advancement in the State, or, what was the same thing, the army. Only Turks, or in some instances renegade Christians, who denied the faith, whom them no feeling of local patriotism debilitated in their course of savage cruelty, grinding the face of the poor natives till spirit and hope were lost and resistance ceased to be a settled idea in their minds.

Now, when the French navy came up to the port of Algiers, June 13, 1830, the unity between the soldiers and their master, Hussein Pasha, was tottering on the verge of dissolution; a plot against his life had just been discovered; he had punished the ringleaders with death, and many who had been concerned in the conspiracy felt that there was no safety for them with him. Boston constantly in every skirmish or battle, they conceived a high respect for the military genius of the invaders, and, on the close of the Summer campaign, offered their services in a body to Gen. Clausel; this offer he promptly declined, and they thereupon withdrew, carrying their swords to the aid of other Powers less scrupulous.

The news, however, that the terrible Odjack had offered themselves to serve under the French spread a thrill of horror through the Arab tribes, who, believing themselves delivered from an oppression of their already intolerable oppression, experienced a sensation of relief and an elevation of spirit no less marked, on hearing that the newly formed Government had rejected their services. Perceiving the fear in which these Algerine Prætorians were held by the tribes, Marshal Clausel conceived the plan of replacing them by a corps of light infantry, consisting of two battalions, to perform the services of household troops, and to receive some name as significant as that held by their predecessors under the old régime. Consequently, after some consideration, the newly constituted body was called by the name of Zouaves, from the Arabic word Zouaoua.

The Zouaoua are a tribe, or rather a confederation of tribes, of the Kabyles, who inhabit the gorges of the Jurjura Mountains, the boundary of Algeria on the east, separating it from the province of Constantine. They are a brave, fierce, laborious people, whose resistance to the Turks was never more than normal; they were well known in the city of Algiers, whither they came frequently to exchange the products of their industry for the luxuries of comparative civilization. As they had the reputation of being the best soldiers in the Regency, and had occasionally lent their services to the Algerine princes, their name was given to the new military force; while, to give it the character of a French corps, the number of native soldiers received into its ranks was limited, and all its officers, from the highest to the lowest grade, were required to be native-born Frenchmen. The service in this corps was altogether voluntary, none being appointed to the Zouaves who did not seek the place; but there were found enough young and daring spirits who embraced with enthusiasm this life, so harrassing, so full of privation, of rude labor, of constant peril. The first battalion was commanded by Major Marey; the second by Captain Duvivier, (since General,) who died in Paris, 1848, of wounds received in the African service. Lavarande, (since General of Division,) Vinoy, (now General of Brigade,) and Mellinet, who died Colonel, of wounds received at the siege of Rome, were officers in these first two battalions.

Scarcely six weeks had elapsed since their formation, when the Zouaves took the field under Marshal Clausel, marching against Medeah, an important station in the heart of Western Algeria. On the hill of Mouzaia they fought their first battle, in which they were completely successful. They received, two months as a garrison in Medeah. Here they showed proofs of a valor and patience most extraordinary. Left alone in a frontier post, constantly in the vicinity of a savage foe, watching and fighting night and day, leaving the gun only to take up the spade, compelled to create everything they needed, reduced in the last extremities for food, cut off from all communications—it was a rough trial for this little handful of new soldiers. The place was often attacked; they were always at their posts; till in the last days of April they were recalled, and the fortress yielded up to the feeble Bey whom the French had decided to establish there. In June, troubles having again arisen, Gen. Boyer conducted some troops of the regular army to Medeah, to which was added the special battalion of Zouaves, under the gallant Captain Duvivier. On his return, the troops were attacked with fury on the hill of Mouzaia, the spot where the Zouaves had so February of the same year received their baptism of fire. Wearied with the long night-march, borne down by insupportable heat, stretched in a long straggling line through mountain-passes, the Commander of the van severely wounded at the first attack, they themselves separated, without obtaining and surrounded by enemies, the French troops recollected; when Duvivier, seeing the peril that menaced the army, advanced with his battalion. Shouting their war-cry, they rushed on the Kabyles, supported by the Volunteers of the Chart, or French Zouaves, thundering forth the Marseillaise; turning the position into pursued, they covered the retreat of their comrades to the farm of Mouzaia, where the army rallied and proceeded without further loss to Algiers. This retreat, and its attendant circumstances, made the Zouaves, before regarded, if not with contempt, at least with dislike, *free of the camp.*

But now the losses sustained by the two battalions began to be seriously felt—for the growing hostility of the Arabs rendered it difficult to recruit from native sources; and an ordinance of the King, dated march 7, 1835, united the two battalions into one, consisting of ten companies, eight of which were to be exclusively European, and two to be not exclusively Algerine—it being required that in each native company there should be at least twelve Frenchmen. Duvivier was called to Bougie; Marey was compelled by his wounds to return to Paris; Capt. Lamoriciere was, therefore, appointed chief of the united battalions, having given proof of his capacity in every way,—whether as soldier, linguist, or negotiator,—being a wise and prudent man. It is to the training the Zouaves received under this remarkable man that much of their subsequent success must be ascribed. In his dealings with the Arabs he had shown himself the first who could treat with them by other means than the sabre or bonnet. In his writings Lamoriciere—Colonel of Zouaves he showed talents of a high order. He fastened into them the spirit, the energy, the boldness and impetuosity which he himself so remarkably possessed, with a certain independence of character which descended from those who commanded them a resolute firmness on occasion, and a dignified indulgence on unessential points. To the course of discipline used by him, and still maintained in this arm of the service, are due their tremendous working power, their strictness, their self-dependence, and all their qualities differing from those of other soldiers; so that by his means one of the most irregular species of warfare has produced a body of irresistible regular soldiers, and border combats have given rise to the most rigid discipline in the world.

The post at Boly Zitoulia was assigned to the Zouaves. At this place they were obliged to work laboriously, having first to build their barracks, which, as well as the stores, shelter for the horses, were composed of fascines—whatever business was to be performed, they were, or learned to be, sufficient for it. No idlers in that camp,—each must earn his daily bread. What time was not devoted to labor was given to the practice of arms and the acquisition of instruction in all departments of military science; so that many a soldier was there fitted for the position he otherwise acquired, of officer, colonel, or general. To times with the soldier beyond, to wrestle, to leap, to climb, to run for miles, to swim, to make and to destroy temporary bridges, to throw up earthworks, to carry great weights, to do, in short, what Indians learn to do, and much that they do not learn—these served as the relaxations of the unwearied Zouaves. To vary the monotony of such a life, there was enough adventure to be found for the seeking—now an incursion into the Sahel, or into the plains of Mitidja, or a wild foray through the northern gorges of the Atlas. Day by day progress appeared; they learned to march rapidly and long, to endure the extremes of hunger, thirst and weather, and to persevere with intelligent precision; eminently fitting themselves—in industry, discipline and warlike education—for the position they had to fill. Spahi costume and equipment were brought to perfection; they were the Turkish dress, slightly modified—a dress perfectly suited to the changes of that climate, and without which their movements would have been cramped and constrained. Only the officers retained the uniform of the line, which is rich and easy to wear. The cost of a suitable Turkish uniform would have been too heavy for them. Besides that the dress of a Turk of rank is somewhat ridiculous. Certain officers on the march used, he over, to wear the *tob*, or, as the Arabs called it, the *chechia*. Lamoriciere was known in Algeria as *Sidi Chechia*, or *Pope with the Cap*,—as he was known later in Oran as *Bou Aroose*, *Pope with the Stick*. One finds, however, nothing of Orientalism in the regulations of this body of troops; not the least negligence or slovenliness is allowed in the most trifling detail. In fine, the care, and that descending to note the smallest minutiæ, which brought this race of soldiers to such a pitch of perfection, leaving them their gayety and sprightliness, and, notwithstanding the rigidness of the discipline, giving solidity and precision to irregular troops, was rewarded by success unparalleled in history. It was the best practical school for soldiers and officers; and many of the best generals in the French army began their military career in the wild guerrilla combats or the patient camp life of this band of heroes.

Nearly two years had passed away in this training, when Marshal Clausel returned to Africa, and led the Zouaves, whose fitness for the service he well knew, into Oran. Here they added fresh laurels to those already acquired. In the expedition of Mascara, where they fought under the eye of the Duke of Orleans, they covered themselves with glory; insomuch that on his return to Paris he proposed a decree 1836, constituting the First Regiment of Zouaves, of two battalions, of six companies each, and, should occasion justify the measure, of ten companies. Lamoriciere continued in command.

In 1836 the Zouaves again took the field of Mascara. This time they rested for fortifications upon the ground, and returned to Algiers, where they remained during Gen. Clausel's first and unfortunate expedition into Constantine, the eastern province of French Africa. In 1837 the second expedition was made, and in this the Zouaves took part. One of the divisions of the army was under the command of the Duke of Nemours. In this division were the Zouaves under Lamoriciere, who here showed themselves worthy of their renown. Fighting by the side of the most excellent soldiers in the regular army, they proved themselves bravest where all were brave. They were placed at the head of the first column of attack. Lamoriciere was the first officer on the breach, and carried all before him. The soldiers who had led trained supported him nobly; but when they had won the day, they found that many companies were decimated, some nearly annihilated; numbers of their officers were dead in the breach. "Those who are not mortally wounded rejoice at this great success," said an officer to the Duke; and it was a significant sentence.

To form some notion of these troops, among whom the Zouaves showed themselves like the gods in the war of Troy, one anecdote will suffice, chosen from many which prove the valor of the army generally. The rear-guard at Mascarah was under the command of Changarnier; it was reduced to three hundred men; he halted this little troop and said, "Come, my men, look these fellows in the face; they are six thousand, you are three hundred; surely the match is even." This speech was sufficient. The Frenchmen awaited the onset till the enemy was within pistol-shot; then, after a murderous volley, they charged on the Arabs, who broke and fled in dismay. During the remainder of the day they would not approach this band nearer than long rifle range.

The siege of Constantine may properly be said to have ended the war of occupation in Africa. Hitherto we have seen the Zouaves only in time of active war, or in the defence of hill-forts, obliged to unity through fear of an ever-menacing foe, and laboring for their own preservation or comfort only; but now commenced a new training for them, no less severe and dangerous, in which they showed themselves equally willing and competent,—a war against stubborn Nature in all her most forbidding aspects. Under the blazing suns of that tropical climate they recommended at Coleah the work already begun at Bely Ibrahim; ditches were to be dug, works thrown up, roads made, draining accomplished, farms tended, all that was necessary for the establishment of these permanent colonies which France was so anxious to settle in Algeria was to be done by the Zouaves; yet, despite that terrible labor, the danger and hardship, the sickness and death, the ranks of the regiment filled up rapidly and, joined by the wrecks of the battalion of Mechouar, they were kept full to overflowing. This battalion of Mechouar was a troop left by Clausen in the *mechouar*, or citadel, of Tlemcen, in the west of Oran, under the command of Captain Cavaignac; on the conclusion of the war, in 1837, they, of course, returned to their regiment at Coleah.

This deceitful peace lasted only till 1839. In this year the vigilant colonel of Zouaves perceived in his native troops, alarming symptoms of mutiny, and learned, to his surprise, that they were in a ripe condition for revolt. Wild Santons of the desert, emissaries, doubtless, of Abd-el-Kader, held secret meetings near the camp; many soldiers attended them, and were seduced by artfully prepared inflammatory harangues and prophecies. In the month of December, 1839, at the raising of the standard of Islam, the natives flocked in vast numbers to rid the land of the Christians; and most of the native Zouaves deserted to join the fortunes of the prince whom they reverenced as a prophet. Old soldiers, trained in the French service to a thorough acquaintance with European tactics, and gray with battling long for Lamoriciere, suddenly left him, and by their knowledge of the art of war gave great advantage to the Arab tribes. In their combats with the Sultan, the Zouaves met unfrequently found that a sharp resistance or a masterly retreat on the part of the enemy was executed under the direction of one of their former comrades in arms. It was a critical moment for the Zouaves; but at the announcement of the renewal of hostilities volunteers flowed in on all sides, whether of young men full of ardor and excitement, or, as in many instances, of old soldiers who had already served their time. After a winter of petty skirmishing and reëstablishing in Algeria the semblance of security, the Duke of Orleans led the army, considerably reinforced, in a raid against the Arabs under Abd-el-Kader, in their own territory. The Zouaves accompanied this expedition, and whether in their charges against the mountaineers, who, with the aid of the Arab regulars, defended each pass, or sustained the shock of the provincial cavalry, or swam standing unmoved before the attack of Abd el-Kader's terrible Reds," they maintained their character of rapid, intrepid, and successful soldiers. What names we find in the regiment! Lamoriciere, Bedeau, (now General of Division,) Cavaignac, Leroy, (now General of Brigade,) and St. Arnaud, who died Marshal of France two days after the victory of the Alma.

A singular instance of the *handiness* of the Zouaves is found in the notice of their forced march on this campaign, undertaken May 30, to support the retreating Seventeenth Light Infantry. Their cartridges were fired away, the regulars of Abd-el-Kader were upon them, and nothing seemed to remain but an heroic death, when, "Comrades," cried one, "see, here are stones!" Not a word more; each caught the hint, and with a shout, and a shower of stones, drove off the charging enemy, and broke their way to where the remains of the Seventeenth rallied under Col. Bedeau, after a retreat more properly to be called a continual attack.

Hard at work during the Winter of 1840-41, Gen. Bugeaud found these indefatigable soldiers in perfect condition to take the field again, when he landed in April. There had been sharp fighting during the past year at Mouzaia, in which the Zouaves always led the van, and were, as in every engagement they ever fought, covered with honor. "The Second, electrified by the example of its officers, and led by Col. Changarnier, flung itself on the intrenchments; the redoubts were carried, etc. At the same time, in the other column, Lamoriciere led the way with his Zouaves, followed by the other troops. The Zouaves surmounted the almost impassable cliffs, attacked and carried two lines of intrenchment, and, in the teeth of a murderous fire, forced a third; a few moments later the two columns joined, and, rushing up the acclivity, planted the flag of France on the highest peak of the Atlas." Little variation is found in the reports of generals concerning the Zouaves at this time; they say of these troops always, "The First," or "The Second, was covered with glory."

But now, with the arrival of Bugeaud, the war in Africa was changed; hitherto it had been a mere war of occupation,—a holding of the ground already French against the attacking Arabs; now it was to be a duel, a war of devastation; then only could France hope to tame the indefatigable Abd-el-Kader, and permanently hold her own. The trouble was not so much to fight him as to get near enough to fight him; for he pursued a truly Fabrian policy, and being lighter armed, was consequently swifter than the invaders. Under Marshal Clausel, the French, drawing with them the heavy wagons and munitions of European warfare, were obliged to follow the high-roads, and the Arabs could never be taken by surprise; scouts gave information of their approach, and after harrassing marches they would find that the foe had gather intelligence to unknown fastnesses or gained an impregnable position to predispose forces. Now Lamoriciere proposed a plan, in the execution of which he was eminently successful. Bugeaud's design was, in follow the Arabs into the desert, to climb the steep mountains, to plunge into their chasms, to storm every hill-fort, and to drive, step by step, the swift Abd-el-Kader far from the land which his presence so troubled; but how? for swift troops are light-armed, carry no baggage, and but little provision; and to follow without food the Arabs, who concealed food in *silos*, caches in the ground, seemed hopeless. Lamoriciere required but his Zouaves, who carried only four days' provisions, and no baggage of any sort; when they drew near any of these silos, which were always, of course, in the vicinity of the deserted villages, he spread out his troops in a long crescent, and they advanced slowly, reeding up the ground with their bayonets till some one struck on the concealed pebbles covering the precious deposit. Then, without wagons, trained to tireless activity, they could follow the Arabs from *douar* to *douar*, with little delay, and with fatal effect.

Great reinforcements were sent to Africa, and the Zouaves were not forgotten; for, in the royal ordinance of September 5th, 1841, the regiment was raised to three battalions of nine companies; only one of the nine, however, could receive natives, so that but three native companies now existed, and few Algerines were found even in these. The reasons seem to have been threefold: first, the danger from mutiny; second, the evils arising from the mixture of the two races, which had augmented their vices, without a corresponding improvement in their good qualities; third, and perhaps the most important of all, the discontent very properly felt by the French Zouaves, who were compelled to work at the trenches, to dig, to plant, &c., while the Kabyles utterly refused to take part in this, to their mind, degrading toil. The Gordian knot was cut, and all difficulty done away, by making this regiment, in effect, exclusively European. Thus reorganized and reinforced, the regiment, on receiving the standard sent it by the King, immediately separated—one battalion marching for Oran, one for Constantine, while the other remained at Bliddah, in Algeria.

The year 1842 was full of great results; the new system worked well, great numbers of tribes laid down their arms and swore fealty to France and the provinces were more than ordinarily in favor of the French. Still many of the more distant and powerful tribes held to their allegiance to the Prophet Sultan. The war gradually took on itself the form of a civil contest, and mutual outrageing gave rise to many occurrences, for gallantry, unparalleled, one of these in the valley of the Chiffa, September, 1842, having been mentioned in the dispatches of the day.

In this battle, and that of Oued Foddah, and, in fact, in almost every battle of these years, the Zouaves took an honorable part. In numerous fights, long operations over burning sands, the vigilance of cavalry, at Jurjura, Guenzada, among the Beni Manasser, at the Smendou, in the struggles of Bugeaud with the Hamyan cavalry, and in the memorable battle of Isly, the did good service; their history was but a narrative of brilliant exploits. In many of their hill fights, the deserters of 1839 gave much trouble. In the skirmish, 1844, on the south side of the Aurès, in which Capt. Espinasse (died General of Division, Magenta, June 6, 1859) was concerned, and wounded four times, an old native Zouave commanded the Kabyles, and defended their principal position with much skill.

In fine, to recount the hundredth part of their deeds,—to make out a list of their soldiers, sub-officers, or officers who have been since promoted to high honors,—to trace minutely each step by which they mounted to their present position, would be to write, not an article, but a book. In 1844 the natives discovered finally, from their ranks; the best and bravest soldiers in the African army eagerly sought their places, attracted by the uniform, the manner of life, the constant danger and no less constant excitement, the liberty allowed, the glory ever open to all. As their numbers were decimated by the continual warfare, the ranks were incessantly filled by the descendants of those brave Gauls who once said, "If the heavens fall what care we? We will support them on the points of our lances!" In 1845, the Zouaves received a large accession from Paris; the *gamins* of the Revolution were sent to them in great numbers; out of this unpromising, rebellious material, some of the finest of these admirable troops have been made. And now, when the entire late the regiment was longed for by many, on a question of promotion, on the 12th of February, 1845, Louis Napoleon, then President of the Republic, decreed that three regiments of Zouaves be formed, each one of the three battalions as a nucleus, taking the number of the battalion as its own. Thus the first regiment was formed at Bliddah, in Algiers; the second at Oran, in Oran; the third at Constantine, in the province of Constantine. Officers of the corps of infantry were eligible to the new regiments, holding the same grade; the men were to be drawn from any infantry corps in the army, on their own application, if the Minister of War saw proper. None were accepted but men physically and morally in excellent condition; the officers had, for the most part, already served with credit; the under-officers and soldiers had been many years in the service; and even many corporals, and not a few sergeants and lieutenants, voluntarily relinquished their positions to serve in the rank-and-file of the new corps. So prompt were in pantheoning and securing the three provinces, the regiments lost nothing of their former renown; obedient to orders, and fearless of danger, it was no idle compliment paid them by Louis Napoleon, when, in the winter of 1859-4, he said, "If the war break out, we must show our Zouaves to the Russians." They were a body trained in the accord of a terrible experience of twenty-four years; they had learned, like the lion-hunter, Gerard, to take death by the mane, and look into his fiery eyes without blenching; they were fit for this service, which demanded the best nerve of the two most powerful nations of the world. What they did there is known to all; at the battle of the Alma, Marshal St. Arnaud was unable to repress his admiration, calling them "the bravest soldiers in the world." All Europe, at first wondering at these strange troops, with their wild dress, their half-savage manners, and strange method of warfare, found speedy cause to admire their courage and skill; France was proud of their renown, and they became immensely popular in Paris, sure proof of their remarkable qualities. Their oddities, their courage, their imperfect knowledge of the distinctions of meum and tuum, their wondering, childlike simplicity, furnished themes for endless songs and caricatures; the comedy of "Les Zouaves" met with great success; and the cant name for them, "Zouzou," is to be heard at any time in the streets. In 1855, the Fourth Zouaves was created, consisting of but two battalions, and enrolled in the Imperial Guard; they are distinguished from the others by wearing a white turban, while that of the other regiments is green; since the formation of this regiment, no new corps have been added. The peace with Russia, in 1856, was not peace for the Zouaves, who returned, desiring nothing better, to Africa, where in the continued war, fierce and congenial employment till the final submission of the last tribes, July 15, 1857, dissolved the army of Kabylia, and made them, perforce, peaceful. till the 20th of April of this year brought them to win fresh laurels on a new field.

Vague reports, assertions without proof, have been not unfrequently made, to the effect that the Zouaves are in character cruel, dissolute, and excessively given to hard drinking. That they are absolutely free from the first charge I shall not attempt to deny; that they are more so than other men in like circumstances there is no proof; there is even good reason to state the contrary, if we may judge by instances, of which, for want of space, one shall suffice here. The Zouaves were in the van of the army, on their march towards the Tell; in their charge was a large body of prisoners, wounded, and helpless women, old men and children, whom they were conducting to the Tell, to restore them to their homes. The weather was intensely hot, even for Africa; the nearest well was seven leagues distant; and the sufferings of the poor people must have been dreadful indeed. Mothers flung down their infants on the burning sand, and pressed madly on to save themselves from the most horrible of deaths; old men and boys sunk exhausted, panting, declaring they could go no farther. "Then it was," says an eyewitness, "that the Zouaves behaved like very Sisters of Charity, rather than rough-bearded soldiers; they divided their last morsel with these unfortunates, gave them drink from their own scanty stores, and, putting their canteens to the mouths of the dying, revived them with the precious draught. They raised the screaming infants, overturned and held ewes, that they might suckle the poor creatures, abandoned in despair by their mothers, and, in many instances, carried them the whole distance in their arms. At night they ate nothing, giving their food to the helpless prisoners, whose living they thus saved at the risk of their own." If in war they "imitate the action of the tiger," we have every reason to believe that in peace they are, to say the least, not less humane than others.

The authorof *Recollections of an Officer* sums up the character of the Zouaves in a few words which clear them from the other two charges, those of dissoluteness and drunkenness. He says,—"Beside the condition of success resulting from the first organization, it must be said, that, somewhat later, the happy idea came to be adopted, of giving to the Zouaves, destined to fight in the light-armed troops, the costume of *Chasseurs-à-pied*. The recruitment added also not a little to the reputation which the Zouaves so rapidly acquired; the soldiers are all drawn, not from conscripts, but from applicants for the service. Many Parisians, or, at all events, Frenchmen of the other great French cities; most have already served,—are therefore inured to the work,—accustomed to privations which they undergo gaily,—to fatigues, at which they joke,—to dangers in battle, which they treat as mere play. They are proud of their uniform, which does not resemble that of any other corps—proud of that name, *Zouave*, of mysterious origin—proud of the splendid actions with which each succeeding day enriches the history of their troops—happy in the liberty they experience, both in garrison and on expeditions. It is said that the Zouaves love wine; it is true; but they are rarely seen intoxicated; they seek the pleasures of conviviality, not the intoxicament of drunkenness. These regiments count in their ranks officers, who, counted by a busy life, have taken up the pencil and *sketch*—noncommissioned officers, who, having already served, brave, even rash, seek to win their epaulettes; soldiers, who, by hard service, and gain either a glorious position or a glorious death—old officers of the *garde mobile*—breed-shouldered marines who have served their time on shipboard, accustomed to common and the thunderings of the tempest—young men of family, desirous to replace with the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor, bought and colored with their blood, the dishonor of a life passed wearily away on the pavements of Paris.

"Composed of such elements, one can scarcely imagine the body of Zouaves other than brilliant in the field of battle. The officers are generally chosen from the regiments of the line, men remarkable for strength, courage and prudence; full of energy, pushing the love of their others to its last limit, always ready to confront death, and to run up to most danger, they seek glory rather than promotion. To train up their soldiers, to give them an example, in their own persons of all the military virtues, such are their only cares. Our ancestors said *Noblesse oblige*; these choose the same motto. Their nobility is not that of old family titles, but the uniform in which they are clothed, the title of officer of Zouaves. *Esprit de corps*, that religion of the soldier, is carried by the Zouaves to its highest pitch; the common soldiers would not consent to change their turban for the epaulettes of an ensign in the other service; and many an ensign, and not a few captains, have preferred to await their advancement in the Zouaves rather than immediately obtain it by entering other regiments. There exist, moreover, between the soldiers and officers, a military fraternity, which, far from destroying discipline, lends rather to draw more closely its bonds. The officer sees in his men rather companions in danger and in glory than inferiors; he willingly allows to their complaints, and lays open to all the necessary privileges. Where they are exposed to difficulties, he does not hesitate to employ all the means in his power to aid them. In return, the soldier professes for his officer an affection, a devotion, a sort of filial respect. Discipline, he knows, must be severe, and he does not grumble at its penalties. In battle, he does not abandon his chief; he watches over him, will die for his safety, will not let him fall into the hands of the enemy if wounded. At the Mycone he makes the officer's fire, though his own should die for want of fuel; cares for his horse, arranges his furniture; if any deficiency in the way of food can be procured, he brings it to the chief. Convinced of the desire of their master that the soldiers shall be well fed, the Zouaves often incite that a part of their pay be expended for procuring the provisions of the tribe." The Colonel is the man most venerated by these soldiers, who look upon him as the father of the family. They are proud of the Colonel's success, and happy to have contributed to his honor or advancement. When an order comes directly from him, be sure it will be religiously obeyed. 'When papa says anything,' they repeat, one to another, 'it must be done. Papa knows it is already done; he wants us to be the best children possible.' In critical moments, the colonel can use the severest Draconian code, without having anything to fear from the disapprobation of his men."

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MONETARY AFFAIRS.

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6,000 do	102⅞	700	Mich. Cent. R.	.s60	45
4,000 Virginia 6s	.s60	69⅝	100	do	.s10	45⅛
10,000 do	94	200	do	.s10	45⅜
1,000 Missouri 6s	82⅜	200	do	.b60	45⅝
3,000 do	.s60	82⅝	200	do	.b60	45⅞
2,000 do	.s60	82⅞	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	.s60	29⅜
10,000 do	.s60	83	100	do	.s5	29⅝
2,000 Cal. 6s, '67	81⅛	100	Mich. Cen. & M. Ind. R.		6
1,000 N. Y. Cent. 6s	92	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	.s60	20⅝
5,000 do	.b60	92⅛	200	do	.s60	20¾
3,000 do	.b60	92¼	200	do	.s60	20⅞
1,000 L. S. & M. S. 6s	87	200	do	.s60	21
10,000 Mich. S. & N. I. 6s	87⅛	200	do	.s60	21⅛
50 Bank of Commerce	112	200	do	.s60	21¼
50 Chatham Bank	.s5	6			
50 Pacific Bank	.s5	80	Fourth N.		117⅜
50 Pat. Gas Co.	19¾	100	do	.s60	117⅝
50 Del. & Hud. Ca Co.	93⅛	100	do	.s60	117⅞
50 do	.s5	93¼	100	do	.s60	118
50 do	.s5	93⅜	100	do	.s60	118⅛
50 Pac. Mail St. Co.	69⅛	100	do	.s60	118⅜
50 do	.s5	69¼	100	do	.s60	118⅝
50 do	.s5	69⅜	100	do	.s60	118¾
50 N. Y. Central R.	92⅜	100	do	.s60	118⅞
100 do	.s30	92½	100	do	.s60	119
100 do	.s30	92⅝	100	do	.s60	119⅛
100 do	.s30	92¾	100	do	.s60	119¼
100 do	.s30	92⅞	100	do	.s60	119⅜
100 do	.s30	93	100	do	.s60	119½
100 do	.s30	93⅛	100	do	.s60	119⅝
100 do	.s30	93¼	100	do	.s60	119¾
100 do	.s30	93⅜	100	do	.s60	119⅞
100 do	.s30	93½	100	do	.s60	120
100 do	.s30	93⅝	100	do	.s60	120⅛
100 do	.s30	93¾	100	do	.s60	120¼
100 do	.s30	93⅞	100	do	.s60	120⅜
100 do	.s30	94	100	do	.s60	120½
100 do	.s30	94⅛	100	do	.s60	120⅝
100 do	.s30	94¼	100	do	.s60	120¾
100 do	.s30	94⅜	100	do	.s60	120⅞
100 do	.s30	94½	100	do	.s60	121
100 do	.s30	94⅝	100	do	.s60	121⅛
100 do	.s30	94¾	100	do	.s60	121¼
100 do	.s30	94⅞	100	do	.s60	121⅜
100 do	.s30	95	100	do	.s60	121½
100 do	.s30	95⅛	100	do	.s60	121⅝
100 do	.s30	95¼	100	do	.s60	121¾
100 do	.s30	95⅜	100	do	.s60	121⅞
100 do	.s30	95½	100	do	.s60	122
100 do	.s30	95⅝	100	do	.s60	122⅛
100 do	.s30	95¾	100	do	.s60	122¼
100 do	.s30	95⅞	100	do	.s60	122⅜
100 do	.s30	96	100	do	.s60	122½
100 do	.s30	96⅛	100	do	.s60	122⅝
100 do	.s30	96¼	100	do	.s60	122¾
100 do	.s30	96⅜	100	do	.s60	122⅞
100 do	.s30	96½	100	do	.s60	123
100 do	.s30	96⅝	100	do	.s60	123⅛
100 do	.s30	96¾	100	do	.s60	123¼
100 do	.s30	96⅞	100	do	.s60	123⅜
100 do	.s30	97	100	do	.s60	123½
100 do	.s30	97⅛	100	do	.s60	123⅝
100 do	.s30	97¼	100	do	.s60	123¾
100 do	.s30	97⅜	100	do	.s60	123⅞
100 do	.s30	97½	100	do	.s60	124
100 do	.s30	97⅝	100	do	.s60	124⅛
100 do	.s30	97¾	100	do	.s60	124¼
100 do	.s30	97⅞	100	do	.s60	124⅜
100 do	.s30	98	100	do	.s60	124½
100 do	.s30	98⅛	100	do	.s60	124⅝
100 do	.s30	98¼	100	do	.s60	124¾
100 do	.s30	98⅜	100	do	.s60	124⅞
100 do	.s30	98½	100	do	.s60	125
100 do	.s30	98⅝	100	do	.s60	125⅛
100 do	.s30	98¾	100	do	.s60	125¼
100 do	.s30	98⅞	100	do	.s60	125⅜
100 do	.s30	99	100	do	.s60	125½
100 do	.s30	99⅛	100	do	.s60	125⅝
100 do	.s30	99¼	100	do	.s60	125¾
100 do	.s30	99⅜	100	do	.s60	125⅞
100 do	.s30	99½	100	do	.s60	126
100 do	.s30	99⅝	100	do	.s60	126⅛
100 do	.s30	99¾	100	do	.s60	126¼
100 do	.s30	99⅞	100	do	.s60	126⅜
100 do	.s30	100	100	do	.s60	126½
100 do	.s30	100⅛	100	do	.s60	126⅝
100 do	.s30	100¼	100	do	.s60	126¾
100 do	.s30	100⅜	100	do	.s60	126⅞
100 do	.s30	100½	100	do	.s60	127
100 do	.s30	100⅝	100	do	.s60	127⅛
100 do	.s30	100¾	100	do	.s60	127¼
100 do	.s30	100⅞	100	do	.s60	127⅜
100 do	.s30	101	100	do	.s60	127½
100 do	.s30	101⅛	100	do	.s60	127⅝
100 do	.s30	101¼	100	do	.s60	127¾
100 do	.s30	101⅜	100	do	.s60	127⅞
100 do	.s30	101½	100	do